

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Department of Labor

## AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

### A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



Members of the monster delegation to Ottawa are being appointed in all the Prairie Provinces to impress the farmers' ideas upon the Dominion Government.

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AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN  
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD  
AND THOSE WHO SPIN  
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN  
A BRIGHTER DAY"

NOVEMBER 9th. 1910

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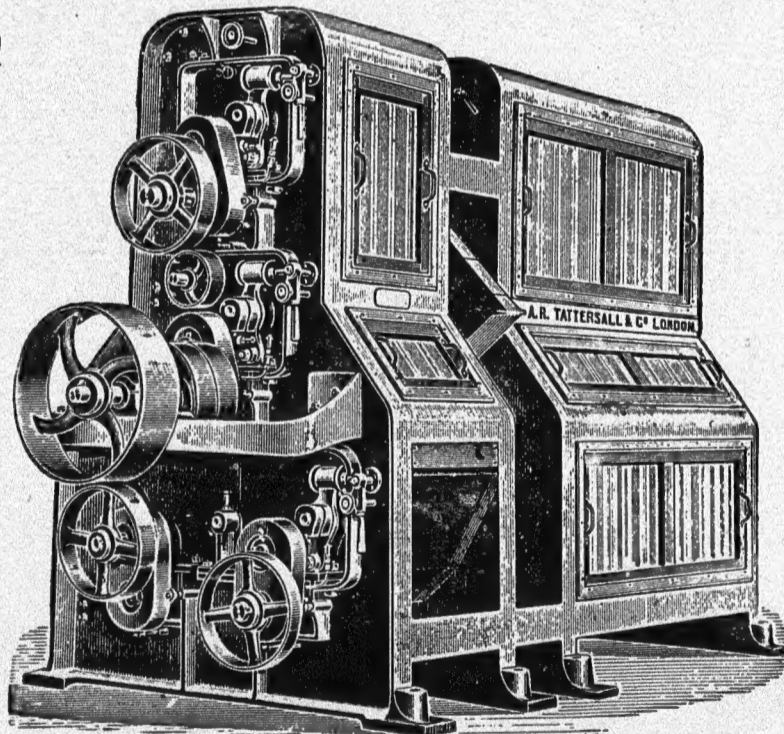
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, corporation or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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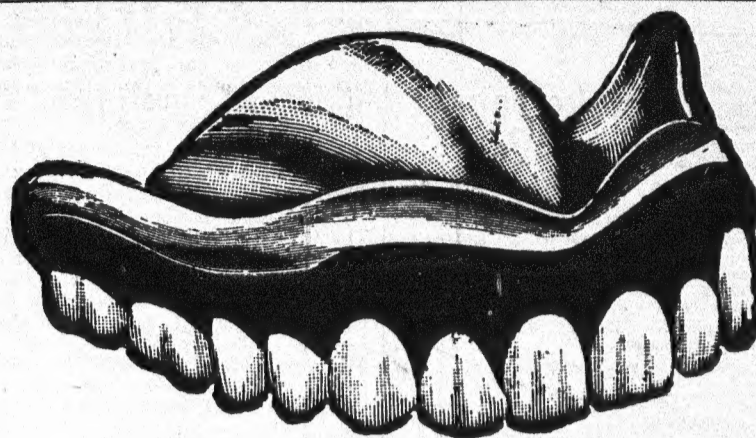
## RE OTTAWA DELEGATION

The final arrangements for the Grain Growers' Ottawa delegation have been made. The regular winter excursion tickets are made to apply. A special excursion train will leave Winnipeg on the evening of December 12 which will reach Ottawa on the night of December 14. A conference of all the delegates from the different provinces will be held in one of the principal halls in Ottawa on the 15th, and the delegation will wait on the government on Friday, the 16th. The excursion train will be made up of sleepers and tourist cars. It is not, however, necessary for all delegates to join this excursion train. Anyone who has business to look after in Ontario, or who wishes to visit friends, can leave any time after the first of December and go by any route they choose. All that is necessary is that they meet the delegation at Ottawa on the morning of December 15. All tickets are good for ninety days. Circular letters will be issued to all secretaries giving full information within a few days. It is to be hoped that every branch of the Grain Growers' Association in the three Western Provinces will take steps to see that they are represented on the delegation.

## ALBERTA SESSION THURSDAY

An Edmonton wire of November 7 said: "Things are beginning to assume an animated appearance at the local legislature building, in preparation of the opening of the first session under the direction of Premier Sifton, on Thursday afternoon. The address in reply to the throne will be moved by Charles Stewart, of Sedgewick, and will be seconded by A. J. McArthur, member elect for Glendon. The first business of the session will be the presentation to the house of the report of the Royal commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways. It will be tabled by Premier Sifton immediately after the lieutenant governor retires from the legislative chamber."

It is reported that Knud Rasmussen, the noted Danish explorer and scientist, claims that neither Cook nor Peary reached the North Pole.



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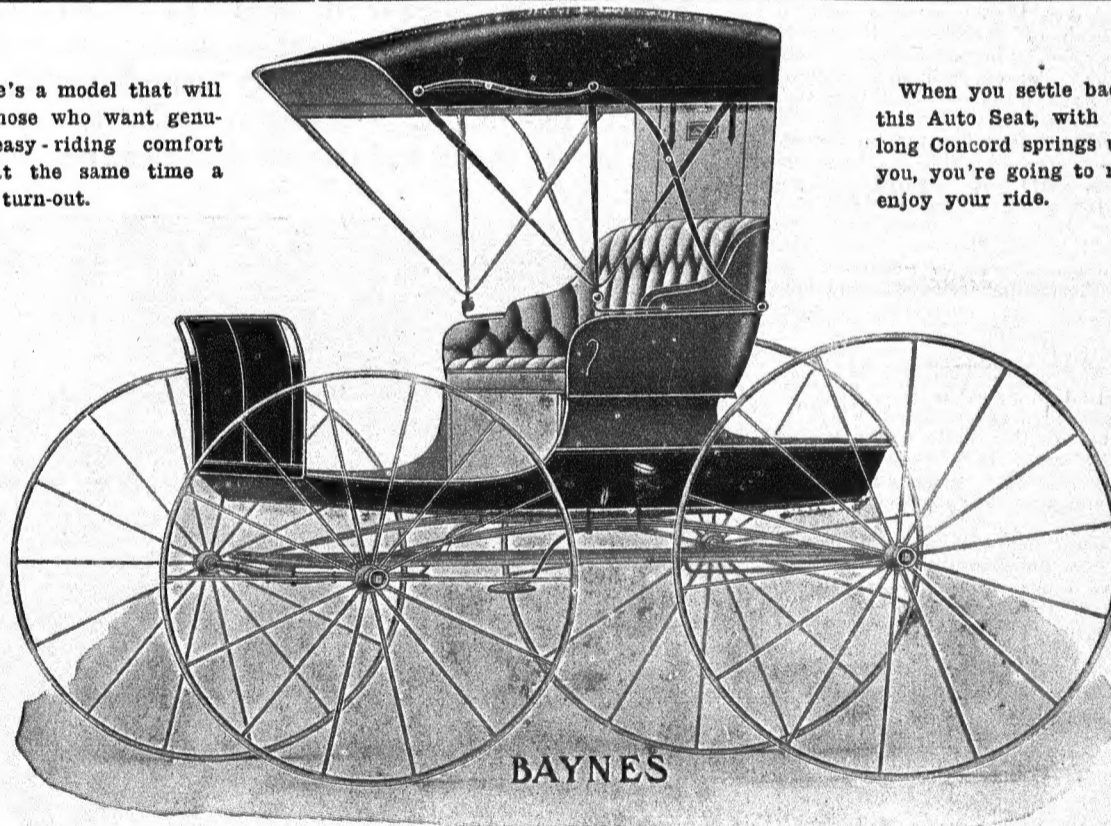
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## AMERICAN POLITICAL INSURGENCY

In the American Magazine for November there is a very able and illuminating article by Ray Stannard Baker, dealing with the new program and the progressive politicians in the Western States. It shows how Aldrich, Hale, Cannon and the other big political bosses have been largely shorn of their power, and how younger men with new ideals and the virility of new purposes are coming to the front. La Follette and Cummins, who have fought a long and lonely fight, and who have been outcast rebels and insurgents, have at last come into their own. The insurgency in the Republican forces, which started a few years ago, is now becoming regular all over the West. The common people are rising and standing behind their own champions and demanding that they receive a square deal. The people of the United States and in Canada are tired of railroad and corporation rule, and of seeing the national resources of their country handed over to a few capitalists for their own private gain.

In the American Senate there were six men who made life miserable for the political bosses. These men were La Follette, Cummins, Bristow, Beveridge, Dolliver and Clapp. Dolliver unfortunately died a few weeks ago before his great work was nearly finished. In the house of representatives there has also been a noble bunch of twenty-five insurgents led by six able and fearless fighters. Outside of the American parliament, Gifford Pinchott has been in revolt. Judge Ben Lindsay has been writing and working and has won a magnificent victory in Denver against the corporation beast in the jungle of politics. James R. Garfield has been fighting for a square deal in Ohio and numerous other men of lesser note have been working along the same lines. The article includes a reference to the life and work of the leading insurgents and how they have brought themselves to a foremost position in American politics.

The only man that the author does not attempt to classify is Theodore Roosevelt. He says that Roosevelt is beyond classification and he does not know where to place him. In the senate of the United States the great fight against Aldrich is portrayed by Mr. Baker and he tells how Senator Dolliver and Senator Beveridge and their companies broke the power of that great political boss who is now retiring from political life. The progressives have been making splendid progress in spite of the tremendous opposition against them. The people are awake to the fact that the political bosses have not been giving them a square deal and that democracy in the United States has been on the ebb.

The elections in the United States will show a greatly changed character in both houses of the American Congress. The progressives are in favor of real government by the people, while many others are "standing pat" for conditions as they now exist. The progressives believe that the people should have what they want, and that the people's voice is the only one that should rule.

## MORLEY ON PRIVY COUNCIL

A London cable of Nov. 4 said:—The retirement of Viscount Morley from the office of the secretary of state for India in the Asquith cabinet was officially announced this evening. At the same time the following appointments, approved by the King, were made: Viscount Morley, to be lord president of the privy council, vice the Earl of Beauchamp; the Earl of Crewe, secretary of

state for India; Lewis V. Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, vice the Earl of Crewe; the Earl of Beauchamp, first commissioner of works, vice Lewis Harcourt.

## DUKES

Some months ago "The Strand Magazine" published an article on this subject. There are 27 dukes. They own 4,239,053 acres of land in the United Kingdom. The richest duke is the Duke of Westminster. The Duke of Sutherland owns the most land. Next to the Czar of Russia he is the greatest landowner in the world. He is the President of the Tariff Reform League. Like Sir William Lyne, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Tudor, and other protectionists, he says that labor ought to be taxed to prevent the country going to the dogs. The poorest Duke is the Duke of St. Albans. The first duke was the Black Prince, who was created Duke of Cornwall in 1335. The Prince of Wales still holds that title. The following list supplies the areas of land owned by the dukes, which average 150,000 acres, and their rent rolls. In many cases the rent rolls quoted form only part of the income of the dukes. For instance, the great revenue from the London Estate of the Duke of Bedford are not included. The Duke of Hamilton also draws £76,000 from mines and quarries, and so on. Figures for the Dukes of Richmond, St. Albans and Westminster are not supplied. The heir of the Duke of Montrose recently by marriage acquired another 102,210 acres, rent roll £18,702. Force, fraud

and royal favoritism were the principal means by which the dukes got the land.

	Land Owned	Annual Rent Roll
Duke of Norfolk	49,886	£80,000
Duke of Somerset	25,327	37,577
Duke of Grafton	25,773	39,254
Duke of Beaufort	51,045	56,226
Duke of Leeds	24,000	33,381
Duke of Bedford	86,300	142,000
Duke of Devonshire	180,750	21,511
Duke of Marlborough	70,137	97,486
Duke of Rutland	157,386	73,636
Duke of Hamilton	460,103	221,000
Duke of Buccleuth	175,000	51,000
Duke of Argyll	202,000	42,000
Duke of Atholl	103,447	24,872
Duke of Montrose	60,418	50,917
Duke of Roxburghe	183,000	500,000
Duke of Portland	17,312	40,360
Duke of Manchester	35,541	74,541
Duke of Newcastle	183,397	176,018
Duke of Northumberland	73,100	55,877
Duke of Leinster	19,116	22,162
Duke of Wellington	1,230,000	150,000
Duke of Sutherland	78,662	53,400
Duke of Abercorn	219,200	73,814
Duke of Fife		

## RAILWAY COMMISSION'S ORDERS

An Ottawa dispatch of Nov. 3 said: "The railway commission today ordered that all passenger, mail, baggage and express cars on trains be equipped with proper tools for use in case of emergency. The tools, the order states, must be put in a conspicuous place and be easily accessible."

Several representatives of signal manufacturers were heard, each spoke in favor of the advantages of his particular signal for use at level crossings. The board will consider this matter and specify later the kind of signal that must be used at all level crossings.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM STATISTICS

Statistics from the Brandon Experimental Farm show that October was one of the driest months on record, only .041 inches of rain falling during the entire period. The temperature was nearer normal, sinking gradually lower towards the end of the month, the highest recorded being October 9, when the mercury reached 85.4, on October 16 it again went over 80. The lowest temperature was on the night of October 28 when the glass dropped to 8 or 24 degrees of frost. On sixteen nights during the month frost was recorded including every night since October 19.

It has been officially announced that the C. P. R. will build four new vessels for trade between Nova Scotia ports and Boston and New York.

Frank Austin, a well known cattle and horseman, of Cardston, Alta., died as a result of blood poisoning from an accidental gun wound in the foot.

Thousands of garment workers in Chicago are out on a strike. There have been many bloody encounters with the police.

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The price of this magnificent instrument F. O. B. Winnipeg is \$400.00, and we sell on a small cash payment, balance to be arranged.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 9th, 1910

## ROBERT MEIGHEN'S MISREPRESENTATIONS

We have received a copy of the "London Morning Post" of October 18 containing a letter by Sir Joseph Lawrence which includes a letter that Mr. Robert Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, wrote to Sir Joseph. Sir Joseph says that he had spent nine days making inquiries in regard to the tariff feeling in Canada, and he is assured that there is no serious demand for a lower tariff. It is interesting to note where he got his information. He says, "Amongst those consulted, being presidents and directors of railways, bankers and representative men on Boards of Trade (Chambers of Commerce), and I can find nowhere any grounds for believing that any fundamental changes are contemplated in the fiscal policy of the Dominion." Thus, Sir Joseph Lawrence, sent over to Canada to spy out public opinion in favor of high tariff, goes to the right place. We do not doubt for a minute that the gentlemen whom he visited were all in favor of leaving things as they are. Every one of them is of the "special privilege" class, and they realize that any movement for reform is dangerous to them. The banks will oppose tariff reduction because they know it will be followed sooner or later by a demand for banking reforms, and the railway presidents also know the common people are becoming aroused to the extortion practiced by the railway companies. All the forces of special privilege are arrayed side by side in a determined effort to prevent any reform being granted, upon the demand of the people who produce the wealth of Canada. Mr. Meighen's letter deals quite specifically with the tariff question of Canada in a number of its important phases. He says that the Organized Grain Growers are joined together principally to protect themselves from the grain interests. If he studied the situation more he would realize his error. He also says that there is no substantial demand for Free Trade in Western Canada. Mr. Meighen adds:

"No doubt the farmers in the Canadian Northwest are largely in favor of a reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements, and possibly a certain portion of them at least would go for Free Trade in that specific article, and also for a general reduction in the tariff where capitalization of manufactured industries is alleged to represent only a portion of the capital with what is termed in Canada, 'a considerable portion of water,' in other words where shares of any industrial enterprise are put on the market, say \$500,000 of preferred stock and \$1,000,000 of common, 50 per cent. of the latter being given as bonus to the parties subscribing to the preferred shares."

Mr. Meighen says there is a strong feeling against protecting this bonus capital, and in this he is absolutely right. No doubt he can speak feelingly upon the subject of "watered" stock, distribution of bonuses, and melon cutting in general. Mr. Meighen is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of other large corporations and he should be an expert on the subject of melon cutting. He is fully aware that practically all the leading manufacturing interests of Canada are enabled through enhanced prices to pay dividends upon this fictitious capital at the expense of the consumers. He says that any substantial reduction of the tariff would close up Canadian manufacturing industries, prevent investment of capital, and decrease employment of labor. Mr. Meighen simply makes this bald statement

which he does not in any way substantiate and which we have repeatedly proven to be without foundation. He also says that there is a strong feeling in favor of Free Trade within the Empire, or in favor of the tariff for revenue only. Certainly there is a strong feeling for tariff for revenue only, and it grows stronger every day. We must admit that there are a number of people in Canada who wave the Union Jack, talk imperialism, and shout protection at the same time, hoping by so doing to confuse the people. They talk about Free Trade within the Empire, but if England should ever return to protection these same patriotic imperialists in Canada would be the first to shout and work for the highest possible tariff against England. The whole policy is selfish and looks after Number One. Mr. Meighen says, "I hope a policy will be inaugurated with the mother country that will not only tend to but will keep the trade from being diverted south or through American channels." Where is the sense or reason in a man talking in this way? England herself buys and sells to every country in the world without asking or giving preference. She asks favors of no one and the English people do not care in the slightest what country they buy from nor what country they sell to. It pays England to adopt such a policy. Why cannot Canada stop this nonsensical talk of patriotism and imperialism and do business on a business basis? What difference does it make to the Canadian farmer whether the agricultural implements he uses are made in Canada, the United States, or China, so long as they do the work and can be secured at a fair price? The Canadian farmer has no preference in selling his products. He is willing to sell to any country regardless of the flag that floats over it. We do not blame Sir Joseph Lawrence for all that he has said, but Robert Meighen, who sells his flour in England cheaper than he sells it in the middle of the country where the wheat is grown; who partakes of the enormous profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway extorted from the people of Canada and does likewise with the profits of several other corporations and banks, should have the grace to keep out of politics and refrain from misrepresentation of the demands of the people of Canada.

## PAYING FOR HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

In view of all the discussion that has taken place on the Hudson's Bay Railway and its ownership and operation, it is well to keep in mind the fact that Western Canada will pay every cent of cost of the road. On September 1, 1908, the new law regarding the sale of pre-emptions and homesteads in the West went into effect, and from that time until July 31 last, there have been 40,844 pre-emptions and 2,926 purchased homesteads recorded in western Dominion land offices. These sales represent a revenue of \$21,900,600 when all payments are completed, without considering the interest. That immense fund will be increased day by day as further sales of land are made. It is of vital interest to every Westerner to know that this money is to be set aside to build the Hudson's Bay Road. Hon. Frank Oliver, who introduced and supported this legislation in the House of Commons, on June 23, 1908, said: "I am insisting on the pre-emption provision as a means of ensuring the early building of the railway to the Hudson's Bay." In the same debate Mr. Oliver also said: "We believed that, by that provision we would be enabled to raise a fund that

would meet the responsibility to be incurred because of the railway to Hudson's Bay." Mr. Oliver was voicing the opinion of the Dominion Government at that time and it shows very clearly that parliament, in enacting such legislation, fully understood that the money was to be used for no other purpose than the building of the road to Hudson's Bay. In the face of all this, we hear at the present time a great deal of talk about the Hudson's Bay Road being given over to Mackenzie & Mann or some other corporation on a basis of cash grants and bond guarantees. Of course the grants and guarantees are always from two to five times as great as the actual cost of building the road. At the last federal election both parties and their leaders gave solemn pledges that the government would build the road to Hudson's Bay promptly. The money is all in hand. It has all been supplied by Western Canada. The voice of Western Canada is unanimous for government ownership and operation of the road. When the people provide all the money, they should be allowed a voice in its expenditure. It is possible that the Dominion government will dare to give to any corporation the railway upon which Western Canada has set so much hope, and which, if properly built and operated, will afford immense relief from the present railway extortion.

On November 2 the Winnipeg Board of Trade took up the matter of the Hudson's Bay Road and passed a very strong resolution demanding government ownership and operation of the road in the following terms:

"Whereas, the Dominion Government has by legislation provided for the sale by way of pre-emption, and otherwise, of land, the proceeds of which were to be set aside for the purpose of construction of a railroad to Hudson's Bay;

"And whereas, the Minister of the Interior in introducing the bill providing such legislation stated it was as a means of ensuring the early completion of the railway to Hudson's Bay, and the Prime Minister and the Minister of Railways have since stated that it is the intention of the Government to provide for the immediate construction of such railway;

"And whereas, under that provision land has now been disposed of representing an amount of over \$21,000,000, exclusive of interest;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Board desires to place on record its gratification that the wishes of the Western Provinces, in the opening out of the Hudson's Bay route, are now to have effect. And further, to place on record its opinion that the full benefits to Canada of the opening of this alternative route to the world's markets will be secured only if the Government builds this railway as a national work, and retains its ownership in perpetuity, and that such railway is operated by the Government itself under independent commission, and that the Government should effect such arrangements as to make the highway equally available to all Canadian railways."

If Canada is a country where the people have any voice in the affairs of the nation, the Hudson's Bay Road will be owned and operated by the government.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has just returned to Montreal from a tour of the West. He says he heard nothing about dissatisfaction concerning the tariff except from farm

ers who felt that the duty on agricultural implements should be lowered. Nobody expected Sir Thomas to find out that there was a sentiment in favor of a lower tariff; he would not recognize that sentiment if he met it. It is not in his interest to do so.

### MR. ROGERS' INTERVIEW

Hon. Robert Rogers, when in Toronto on November 2, gave a three column interview to The Daily News. In the interview he deals with nothing else than grafts in federal administration under the present Dominion Government. He makes accusations of practically everything in the line of boodling and robbery that could be conceived of, dealing with the National Transcontinental Railway, the implement combine, and concludes by stating that the time has come for a change and that the people of Canada have nothing to gain from the present government of Canada. Mr. Rogers is one of the leading public men of Western Canada, and no doubt aims to be one of the leading men in the Conservative party. We agree with some of the things he states in his interview—that the Dominion Government today is not doing all that it should do for the people of Canada and that corporations are getting more than is due them at the expense of the common people. The substance of Mr. Rogers' interview is that the Liberal Government is no good whatever, and that a Conservative Government would be the only honest administration that could be secured. We know that there has been graft in connection with the present Dominion Government, and we also know that there was graft in the old Conservative Government at Ottawa. It is significant and unfortunate that Mr. Rogers makes not one single statement of a constructive character. He says that the implement combine is robbing the people, but he does not say a single word about what he would be in favor of doing if he had an opportunity to deal with the tariff. He does not say what attitude he takes towards government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Road. He does not deal in a statesmanlike way with any of the big questions. Mr. Rogers had an opportunity to make a statement on national affairs that would give us some idea of what might be expected from the other party. Judging by the interview of Mr. Rogers, and the silence of Mr. Borden, there is nothing more to be hoped for from the Conservative party than from the Liberal party. It seems necessary that the delegation of farmers to Ottawa should be made as large and as representative as possible and that both political parties in parliament should be given to understand that the people are tired of these charges of graft and counter-graft and that they are looking for something constructive and progressive that will give a square deal to the people. There is a grand opportunity in Canada today for a statesman who can rise above mere office-seeking and spoils-sharing and who can see and realize the needs of his country. The hope of good government in Canada, today, rests largely upon the work of the organized farmers who, if they will cease being misled by mere politicians and be true Canadian citizens first, last, and all the time, will be able to promote legislation along lines that will make Canada the great nation that nature destined her to be. We want, in Canada, more statesmanship and less of party politics. Both parties are equally guilty of disregarding the rights of the people. Now, the time has come for the people to take a hand in the management of their own affairs.

The manufacturers tell us that if the tariff is lowered the products of "pauper labor" in other countries will be dumped into Canada and will ruin all our industries. The same cry is put up in the United States

against the "pauper labor" of Canada. The same cry is made by the protected manufacturers in Germany. Imagine Germany fearing the "pauper labor" of Canada and United States. Imagine Canada fearing the "pauper labor" of United States.

### PROTECTION AND REVENUE

After the revision of the customs tariff in 1907 the question of the tariff became a dead issue between the two great political parties in Canada. It was agreed by the leaders of both parties that the tariff was settled and that Canada was committed henceforth to protection. But the leaders of the political parties reckoned without the common people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's western tour brought the tariff more into the limelight in Canada than it has been since 1896, and both political parties are now nearly convinced that the tariff is not "a dead issue." In the face of the insistent demands of the people for tariff reduction, the manufacturers are again revising their excuses in favor of protection. The strongest argument that they make now is that we must have a tariff for revenue. This is a good sound argument in many ways. Canada needs a large revenue for the conduct of her national business, and it seems a simple and easy method to place an indirect tax upon the people by means of the tariff, to produce this revenue. The tariff of Canada today takes a revenue out of the people of Canada equal at least to ten times the amount of the revenue that goes into the government treasury. The balance of the revenue, unjustly taken from the people, goes into the treasury of the protected manufacturers. This is strikingly shown in the case of agricultural implements. The net revenue secured by the tariff on agricultural implements in 1909 was \$142,602.94. It is well known that the manufacturers of these implements increase their ordinary profits to the extent of the duty which varies from 17½ to 20 per cent. In 1900 the manufactures of farm implements in Canada that were used in Canada, approximated \$12,000,000, and 17½ per cent. of \$12,000,000 would be over \$2,000,000. No person can deny that the manufacturers of farm implements in Canada made an unjust profit of \$2,000,000 through the tariff in 1909, and not one cent of this went into the Dominion treasury. Thus, the farmers of Canada are taxed approximately \$2,142,000 per year on agricultural implements alone, to furnish a revenue of only \$142,000. Thus, for every dollar of revenue that the government collects on agricultural implements \$15 additional goes into the pockets of the manufacturers of agricultural implements, and this is supposed to be a tariff for revenue purposes, which our manufacturers tell us is a splendid thing. There is no doubt that it is a splendid thing—for the manufacturer—but it is a very expensive thing for the farmer. The manufacturers assist the government to fix the tariff for themselves, and if they dared, they would have the tariff on agricultural implements greatly increased so that there would not be any imports of this article whatever. But in that event there would be no revenue whatever secured to the government, and the manufacturers know that in such case the people would rise in revolt. It is simply a case of putting the tariff as high as the people will stand. How then is Canada to secure full revenue out of the tariff on agricultural implements? The simplest method would be to put the same tax upon agricultural implements manufactured in Canada as is placed upon agricultural implements imported. The entire tax due to the tariff would then go into the Dominion treasury. That would be a tariff for revenue and it would not be a protective tariff because the manufacturers of farm implements all over the world would be able to compete on an even basis in Canada. A

protective tariff cannot be a revenue tariff because if a tariff is for protection only it will be so high as to keep out all foreign products and there will be no revenue secured to the people. On the other hand a revenue tariff would be a tariff only upon articles and products that are not produced in Canada. A revenue tariff and a protective tariff cannot be worked out together in fairness to the consumer. The tariff today, which supplies a revenue to the Dominion government, is far too expensive. A tariff of five per cent. upon agricultural implements would today bring a far greater revenue than the present tariff of 17½ per cent. because there would be a far larger amount of imports and there would be a far less profit go into the pockets of the manufacturers. The farmers are asking that the tariff be reduced to a revenue basis and they should see that the total revenue raised by the tariff should be used for public purposes and not for private gain.

In the Alberta Section of this issue we publish the contract form between the Dominion Canneries Limited and wholesalers who handle the product of this combine. The Dominion Canneries is a merger that was formed last year by the absorption of forty-four small companies with the total capital of \$1,574,000. The new merger at once capitalized itself at \$12,500,000, and upon this "watered" stock dividends must be paid by the people. Keeping this in view, the contract form in the Alberta Section will be more easily understood when it is seen that every wholesaler selling the product of this merger must boycott all other canning concerns and must be prepared to advance prices whenever told to do so. In fact the wholesaler is the bond slave of the manufacturer and must come and go as he is told and be ready to cut prices to kill a competitor and advance prices when a monopoly is secured. This is one of the beauties of the new economic system that is growing up in Canada.

According to our friends and benefactors—the manufacturers—we should be patriots and use only Canadian made goods. This should apply to one thing as well as another. What would we do about all the things in the home? We would be compelled to deny ourselves all the products of other lands. If the patriotic cry continues some capitalist, whose patriotism exceeds his wealth, will be wanting a subsidy to work a tea and coffee industry in Canada, by means of immense green-houses and by converting part of Canada into a tropical country. If we had coffee for breakfast that cost us \$10 a pound we should of course prefer it to the ordinary imported article at 40 cents. Would not our patriotism bubble over as we sipped our coffee? Truly patriotism leads us into strange paths.

We need a tariff for revenue. Then we should put the same tax on goods manufactured in Canada as on those that are imported. By that means—and no other—will we be able to get the entire revenue taken out of the pockets of the people by the tariff.

Every protectionist is a free trader when it is to his advantage to be. Melvin Jones is a free trader in iron and steel, when it goes into his own agricultural implements. But he is a protectionist when it comes to completed implements.

We used to see the manufacturers, with tears in their eyes, talking about the "infant industries" whenever there was talk of lowering the tariff. It is a hopeful sign that they are ashamed to present the same argument now.

# New Zealand After Twenty Years of Progress

New Zealand in the Southern Seas, and Switzerland nestling in the heart of Europe, are the two most democratic governments of our time. Just as Oregon among our own commonwealths, and Los Angeles among our municipalities are the most important examples of democracy in action in this republic, they are the most inspiring and illuminating experiment stations of democracy in foreign lands.

Switzerland during the past fifty years has given to the people practical, efficient and easily operated methods, perfectly adapted to meet the changed conditions of the present and save popular sovereignty or democracy from the latest and most dangerous and demoralizing form of class-rule—the feudalism of privileged wealth. In the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall, supplemented by Proportional Representation, the people have the simple rules of democracy by which they can peacefully and effectively regain and preserve a genuine government, “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

## What Is Democracy?

And just here let us try to fix in the mind of the reader the great point between democracy and a democratic republic and all forms of class-rule. In a democratic republic the people are the sovereigns. In all forms of class-rule the people, or a large proportion of the citizens are the subjects and not the sovereigns. It matters not what the form of rule may be, whether it be an absolute despotism, a bureaucracy, an aristocracy, a dual government representing the crown and aristocracy, an oligarchy masquerading under the robe of democracy, as in the republic of ancient Venice; a dictatorship or an official oligarchy ruling under the title of a republic, as in Mexico today, or a plutocracy of the feudalism of privileged wealth operating under the robe of democracy through corrupt tools, political bosses, money-controlled party machines and public opinion agencies, as in the United States today. In each instance the real ruling class receives the first consideration and is the sovereign power.

The theory on which a democratic republic rests is that the electors are sovereigns; the officials are merely their servants elected to carry out the wishes or desires of the real sovereigns and are at all times subject to their sovereigns or principals. Under all forms of class-rule the officials are the masters of the people, acting either in their own interest or that of the class or classes who openly or secretly arrogate sovereign power.

In the Old New England town-meeting government we have an admirable application of genuine democracy. Boston used to direct or order her representatives in the legislature how to vote; and Samuel Adams and others of the early statesmen never tired of reminding the electorate of the importance of always retaining this necessary right of the sovereign.

It remained, however, for Switzerland to adapt the New England town-meeting principle to state and national government by methods at once simple, practical and orderly, and which also at one sweep removed the grave danger of mob rule or the peril of forcible revolution; and wherever these measures have been honestly introduced in a practical way, as in Oregon and Los Angeles, for example, precisely the same results have followed as in Switzerland. The reign of corruption has been overthrown, and the people have again become the real sovereigns and their interests have become paramount; while simultaneously with these practical results there has come a re-awakening of the old patriotism and civic spirit that under corporation and corrupt boss and machine rule had given place to general apathy.

So to Switzerland belongs the high mead of praise because she has given to the world methods for at all times preserving in an efficient manner the sovereignty of the voter or a democratic government. Switzerland has forged the tools for the people, by which they can preserve and enjoy the priceless heritage of free institutions.

## The Two Chief Strongholds of Progressive Democracy

By B. O. FLOWER, in The Twentieth Century

She was the forge wherein the modern vulcan of democracy has shaped the weapons for the preservation of the people's rule.

### New Zealand: A Golden Rule Democracy

New Zealand's statesmanship during the past score of years has given the world a striking and concrete illustration of a government in which the officials are the true representatives of the people, and where popular rights, the common weal or the development and happiness of all the people, take precedence over the selfish aims of privilege-seeking classes. Here we find, in a larger degree than anywhere else, a government marked by the fraternalism of the Golden Rule. With superb courage New Zealand took up the gauntlet cast down by the feudalism of privileged wealth and oppression, and proved that public utilities can best be operated by the people's government; that when the great motives for greed, the great sources of corruption, are removed, the interest of the electorate becomes paramount, all the people benefit, and the unjust tributes levied by such irresponsible modern publicans as the public-service corporations, trusts and monopolies disappear, and in the place of exploitation and oppression comes true prosperity in which industry receives its just reward and the nation becomes a magnificent illustration of progress based on justice and fraternity.

This is not saying that in this almost score of years of progressive democratic rule New Zealand has solved all

opoly and the dominion of privileged wealth. Monopoly in land, money, timber, shipping and other things, and grossly unjust methods of taxation had brought about a condition graphically described at a later date by Prime Minister Richard Seddon when he declared that:

“We had soup kitchens, shelter sheds, empty houses, men out of work, women and children wanting bread. This was how we found New Zealand in 1890. It was to be a country where the few were to be wealthy and the many degraded and poverty-stricken.”

And Professor Parsons adds, in speaking of the period immediately preceding the advent of the Liberal government:

“There was plenty of idle land, abundance of idle capital and quantities of idle labor, but these three factors of production could not be brought together because of monopoly—monopoly of land, monopoly of capital, and monopoly of government by the land and moneyed interests—the greatest monopoly of all. . . . From 1885 to 1890, 20,000 left New Zealand; that was the excess of departures over arrivals in that time.”

The Liberals changed all this and brought about a condition of prosperity rarely known by people of any land. After the Wall Street panic, however, had paralyzed our business and commercial activity and exerted its baleful influence on English and other foreign markets, the Dominion felt the effect in the sudden lowering of prices and

rather lowered the ability to give the high prices for them that were obtained in former years so that some millions of pounds less than their estimated income were received by the producers of the Dominion. . . . Nevertheless,” he continues, “the Dominion as a whole has not suffered except by a diminished margin of profit; work and production have steadily proceeded, and if some hundred have been compulsorily idle or precariously employed, still tens of thousands have remained steadily and profitably at work. In some localities pressure from unskilled labor when, on noticeable. Already the times are brightening, exports and revenue are increasing in quantity and value, the harvest promises to be exceptionally good, the prices of wood and other staples are advancing, and there appears to be every prospect of good times in the near future. Auckland felt some pressure from unskilled labor when, on the completion of the construction-works of the Main Trunk Railway, some hundreds of men came into the town; but other public works were provided and the labor became to a large extent absorbed therein.”

Such are the facts descriptive of the recent financial depression of New Zealand about which of late the tainted news mongers have manufactured their amazing hysterical stories in the interests of reaction and the feudalism of privileged wealth, and for the purpose of frightening, deceiving and prejudicing the superficial general reader against the rational extension of democratic government and the pushing forward measures for the breaking up of a great politico-commercial oligarchy that is corrupting government, exploiting industry and oppressing and plundering the entire nation. The report of the Secretary of Labor contains facts and tables relative to the steady growth of factories in New Zealand since the passage of the Arbitration and Conciliation Acts in 1895.

### March of Creative Industry

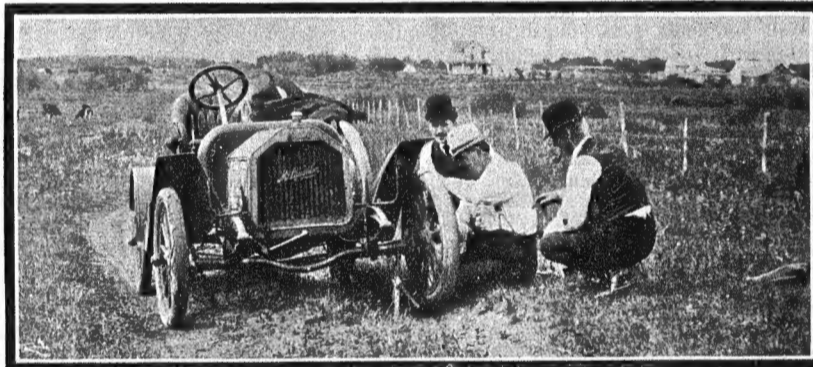
In 1895 there were 4,109 factories in New Zealand, giving employment to 29,879 persons. Every year since has been marked by an increase in the number of factories and the persons employed therein. Notwithstanding the figures for 1909 were taken when New Zealand was under the effect of the business depression and, indeed, had only just begun to recover from it, we find that in 1909 the number of factories had risen from 4,109 to 12,400, an increase of almost eight thousand factories, or nearly two hundred per cent.; while the number of employees had risen from 29,879 to 78,848, or an increase of 48,969.

Again take the growth during the last few years. In 1904, for example, there were 8,373 factories employing 63,968 persons, and on March 31, 1909, when the report was made, there were 12,400 giving employment to 78,848 persons. Here we find an increase in factories of 3,667 and a rise of 14,880 in the number of employees in spite of the fact that business depression was in full force when these figures were obtained.

### Wisdom, Justice and Humanism

No government on the face of the earth today evinces in so large degree as does New Zealand the three things that are the hall-marks of true civilization—wisdom, justice and humanism. From the advent of the Liberal government certain great ideals have dominated the statesmen who have represented the people. They have striven to secure for all the citizens the right of the great gift of the Common Father to His common children—the use of the land. They have striven to secure equality of opportunities for all the people. They have adopted and resolutely carried forward a policy that has fostered self-respecting manhood and womanhood. The government has made it, its constant endeavor to help the helpless to help themselves. At all times these Liberal statesmen have exhibited a degree of humanism that is the exact opposite to the soulless spirit of modern commercialism, which prevails wherever property is placed above manhood.

One of the first great works under



A breakdown with Mr. Harper of Springside, Sask. Farm house in background

her problems or has become a full-orbed example of social, economic and political justice, or furthermore that there are no citizens in the Dominion that are not discontented, but it is saying that she has made rapid and steady progress along the highway of democracy and social justice, and has accomplished all that can be expected in a like term of years, without the shock of revolution that would have destroyed tens of thousands of lives, and property that could not be replaced in fifty years, while arousing hatred that would outlive the coming generation. Furthermore, in every prosperous land are to be found Tories—reactionaries and upholders of class-rule or privilege, and these distrust when they do not hate democracy.

The glory that belongs to Switzerland and New Zealand lies in the fact that one land has forged the invisible weapons of democracy to the present struggle, and the other has demonstrated how the key-note of civilized society—union or co-operation—can be so utilized in popular government as to bless, develop and uplift all the citizens instead of, as in America, being employed by selfish groups or classes to exploit and oppress the millions and to corrupt government.

### Golden Age of Prosperity

When the Liberal or democratic party swept New Zealand in 1890, the nation was prostrated from the blight of mon-

lessening of foreign orders. It was, however, only a slight depression as compared with previous periods of financial stringency in New Zealand and other countries, and the wisdom of the statesmen and the power of a nation not cursed by trusts and monopolies to quickly recuperate, were probably never so splendidly emphasized as in the Dominion of New Zealand during the past year.

We have recently received through the courtesy of Edward Tregear, Secretary for Labor for New Zealand, the last annual report of his department, and it furnishes so striking and suggestive an object-lesson for thoughtful Americans that we wish to invite the attention of our readers to a brief examination of some of the facts contained therein.

In opening his report to Minister Millar, Secretary Tregear calls attention to the depression still felt, but from which the Dominion was already recovering.

“In spite,” observes Secretary Tregear, “of those who told us that New Zealand was too far distant from the great centres to be affected by the financial crisis which was marked by the ‘Wall Street Panic,’ that event gradually but surely wrought its effect even in our small and distant community. The shortness of money among our customers in Europe and America prevented the purchase of our exports, or

# The Quarrel

By KATE JORDON

taken by the Liberals was the reversal of the old order of taxation, which placed the burdens on industry and a premium on idleness. In 1890 the vast areas of land on every hand were held idle by individuals and rich corporations who planned to earn millions through land speculation. Taxes on this land were nominal, while those on industry were oppressive. The Liberal government introduced a system of taxation which exempted buildings or improvements or values added by labor, as well as live-stock and personal property, the improved value of the land being taxed. And here again the homesteader was favored. On a farm where the land value falls below \$25,000 no taxes are paid. The heaviest tax falls on the wealthy landlords and the absentees. Here there is a graduated tax, beginning when the improved land values reach \$25,000, and rising from one-fourth of a cent on the pound on \$25,000 to four cents a pound on the million dollars or more of improved values. And this graduated tax is in addition to the ordinary level rate land tax levied each year, which is two cents on the pound. A little heavier tax is levied on absentee landlords. The natural tendency of this taxation has been to wonderfully increase the number of homesteaders and enormously increase the volume of wealth produced from the land. Where before were vast areas of idle land held for speculation or reserved for grazing, now are scores and hundreds of happy homes, yielding an enormous output in grains, fruits, vegetables, live-stock and poultry.

The reform of taxation in regard to land and property was supplemented by an income tax on net incomes from employment and net profits from business, subject to an absolute exemption of \$1,500, except in cases of absentees and companies.

## Railroads of New Zealand

The railroads and other public utilities, such as telegraphs, telephones, etc., are owned and operated by the government for the people. The State conducts them in a business-like way, but the net profits, instead of going as with us, to further swell fortunes already swollen to dangerous proportions, are in the case of the railways returned to the people, chiefly in reduced rates and passenger service; while in addition to this they are also made to serve to raise the poor from a condition of dependence to that of independent prosperous citizenship and to greatly further the cause of education.

It was in 1895 that the railways came under the control of the Liberal government, and during the next seven years the reductions in freight and passenger traffic amounted to \$2,350,000, "an amount nearly equal to half the total receipts in 1895." On the eighth of July, 1902, Minister Ward, now Prime Minister of the Dominion, announced a further reduction of \$200,000 a year. This was more than two per cent. of the gross receipts for the preceding year. Commenting on this point, Professor Parsons observes that: "An equivalent reduction in the United States would mean a concession of thirty million dollars a year to the railway users, but our roads have been increasing the rates in recent years instead of diminishing them, and the average receipts per ton mile and passenger mile have risen."

More than this, since the last year of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, and under his successor, various great trunk and other powerful railway lines in America have by votes of their directors increased their bonded indebtedness hundreds of millions of dollars, with no effective protest on the part of the people's supposed representatives. One of the smallest of these recent increases in bonded indebtedness was accomplished by a vote last autumn of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, amid the singing of the merry directors and their drinking of highballs. This vote increased the bonded indebtedness of the road fifty million dollars. Other roads have made much greater increases, that in one instance being \$150,000,000, and, if we remember correctly, the increase in the bonded indebtedness of the Burlington after the merger was \$300,000,000.

Continued Next Week

"I'm quite sure of one thing," she said, with a cooing accusation, her head turned slightly from him, "and that is—" "That I love you so terribly that it frightens me?" He lifted the brown hand that had been playing with the pine needles and gently kissed its every finger. "Is that what you're so sure of Betty?" This as he laid the fragrant palm against his cheek. "Well you're right dear, if that's it," he said, with a long sigh of peace.

They were in the wonderful, soul-stirring silence of the Adirondack woods. The gold of the evening sky glittered above the pronged trees. Oars and boat cushions that had been carried were lying in a heap near them. She was sitting on the ground against a fallen pine. His head was resting on her knees. Other people did not matter to them. The wars of nations, political strife, the discovery of new genius, were all trifles. The world was a ball to be spun to their liking. For they were young and in love, in the exalted yet besotted way that defies that one fact and cheapens all others.

"But that is not what I meant, Bob." An excited breath broke on the words.

"Then it must be this—that you're an angel and in marrying you I'll be rewarded far beyond my earthly deserts." He smiled up at her securely awaiting a warm contradiction.

Instead, she began running a finger lightly across the line of sun-brown that slashed his brow. "That's something like it. Yes, I think that expresses it exactly."

He laughed and rose to his elbow. "You vain, cheeky thing." But she looked at him so accusingly that he grew serious. "What's up? What have I done?"

"It's what you haven't done, Robert." "Robert?" he echoed. "This gets tragic. What haven't I done; Elizabeth Ann?"

"Don't," she said, and frowned. "Well you look it as you sit there," he teased. "Yes, as you put your head up that way and shut your mouth, you're the living image—for the first time—of your awful, full name."

"It's all very well to take it so lightly," she said, her gaze sad and searching; "but I'm not keeping things from you. I haven't had a past, and secrets."

"Thank God, no," he said, his eyes warm, as he tried to take her hand again.

"But you—you have," and the hand he wanted was shot behind her back. "The thing I'm sure of is this—you have not told me everything."

He remained silent for a moment. "I don't quite understand you, dear. What sort of things do you want me to tell you?"

He saw she was very much in earnest. Her face set under the light coat of tan, her eyes clouded, the breath strained in her long full throat that rose above the boyish collar of her serge blouse.

"You'll remember the day after I said I'd marry you?" Her dignity bent a little and her voice melted at the memory.

"The day after? Not as well as I remember the day," he said, a little reproach in the tone.

"You told me some things about yourself that day," she went on hastily, "some mistakes in the past that you were sorry for, some foolish things of all sorts—scrapes at college, and all that. I believed that you had told me everything that mattered. I trusted you. I forgave you whatever you had done that was foolish. But—" the girlish tone grew surprisingly hard—"there are things shut in your heart that I know nothing of."

He stared at her puzzled, and then laughed softly, as at a memory. He did not see her wince at the laugh.

"That's just what my dad said," he nodded.

"And what was the amusing thing your father said?"

"He treated me to some observations on the sex to which you belong, Betty. 'My boy,' he said, 'a woman is the most inquisitive of all living things. Eve began it, and every mother's daughter since takes after her. They have an intense curiosity about every slightest thing that in the remotest way touches

the man they love. They are particularly keen about his past. The lady-novelists are responsible for this—lady novelists believe that all men are walking sepulchres of dead sins,' said dad. 'You, my boy, will be questioned about the past. You're only twenty-six and you haven't done anything very wicked, but you won't be believed. In fact,' said dad, 'I'm not sure that you'll be really popular unless you pretend to have some grave faults from which marriage reclaims you as a brand from the burning, because a woman, my boy' said dad, 'would rather feel that she had had a hand in reforming a man by marrying him, than marry a Sir Galahad ready-made, who'd give her none of the credit—'

But Betty sprang up and brushed past him, leaving him sitting astonished among the pine needles, staring at her.

"Don't tell me any more," she said, her voice shaking. "Your father's cynicisms are nothing to me."

He swung himself up by his wrists and faced her.

"Betty, what's the matter with you? You've been thinking of something all day." He laid his hands on her shoulders but she brushed them away.

"Your father was mocking me."

"Nonsense. That's just the funny way that dad run on—dear old dad."

"Yes, runs on—in his club window."

"Why shouldn't he?" His eyes gave back a flash like that in her own. "What's the matter with his club window? He's an old man—sixty-two. He's done with Wall Street, after thirty years there that have left me rich enough to give you to the full what your father has always given you. Why shouldn't he sit in his club, pray?"

"Laughing at holy things?" the girl demanded.

"He doesn't. A woman's foolish fancies are not holy things. A woman's suspicion is not a holy thing. Her offensive curiosity is not a holy thing."

"Offensive?" she faltered. "Can any interest I take in you be offensive?"

"Yes," he said flatly. "If I had secrets that made my marriage to you wrong—secrets that could hurt you or any one else—I'd be no better than a swindler who gets what he wants by appearing what he is not. Nevertheless, you keep doubting me. And as you have started this I'll tell you now that you have done something even worse—you have tried to make me betray other people to you."

"You are talking in riddles," she said icily. "I wish you'd explain."

"Didn't you try to make me tell you about why Harry Porter left college, why his engagement was smashed, why he bolted to the Klondike? Didn't you try to make me tell you all about my cousin Effie—that foolish boy and girl love affair of five years ago, and why our engagement only lasted a month? You know you did. But did I put you on this sort of gridiron about Ted Black, that everyone thought you'd marry?—about Count Feydeau, who followed you from Paris? You know I didn't. I asked you if you loved me. You did. That was all that interested me. You see, Betty," he said, his voice very earnest "there are things that should be sacred to each of us. Because I love you shall I cease being a distinct creature, a man who can keep his faith with a friend? Now you know what I mean by offensive curiosity. Men hate it. They not only hate it, they fear it."

Bob's eyes had an unusual look. The boyishness was replaced by a grave mature questioning, as if they gazed past Betty into the long, long years where they were to walk together.

"I hope," he said, after a heavy pause, "you're not going to be one of those wives who open their husband's letters quite as if they were their own."

Betty's face grew hot. "The wish implies a doubt that's scarcely flattering."

"I've heard from older men that some wives are like that."

"Doubtless they permit their husbands a like privilege, at any rate," she said, her lip curling.

"A man wouldn't want the privilege, nor enjoy it."

"Wouldn't care enough perhaps."

"Would care too much, and trust too

much. Besides, I believe—" and an unthinking little chuckle broke from him—"yes, by jove, I do—that the most important thing women get out of this is a feline sort of enjoyment in reading something not meant for them."

"She gave him a long, bewildered, scorching look, and, catching up her sailor hat from the fallen tree, went from him so rapidly her skirts made a flurry of undulations about her feet. He left the oars and the boat cushions, and was after her at a light swinging run down the glade of the wood where the lemon-colored glitter poured as if from electrified metal.

"Betty" He reached her and flung one bared, coercing arm about her. "Darling."

"Don't," she said, wheeling on him. Her face being pale was ghastly in the unearthly radiance. "You despise women, you have betrayed yourself. And I thought you—but no matter what I thought. Your father's cynicism has not been wasted on you. You happen to have a fancy for me—that's what you call it in your heart, no doubt—but I'm nevertheless a woman—that poor, contemptible thing. According to your code, and the code of most men, I begin to believe a woman can be laughed at and lied to—"

"There!" The word was like an imperative touch and stayed her. Bob's face was cold. "Don't say any more by way of description of me, if you please. I'd like some facts instead. When was I proven a liar?"

"Deception is a lie without speech." The miserable words had a triumph of a sort in them. "You'll have the truth. Yesterday afternoon when you were wrestling with Allan, a locket fell out of your pocket." She watched him closely. "I saw what you did—heard what you said. You thought I'd gone into the tent—I hadn't—I'd gone just behind the tree to get some twigs for the fire. I saw the locket fall open. There was a picture in it. Alan tried to snatch it up—you got it first—you kissed it and showed it to Alan, and you laughed as if you'd done something clever. He asked you who it was—you whispered something—then you laughed again and said, 'Not a word to Betty, old man.'"

As her words rushed out, he grew intent, quiet. When she flung the last phrase at him with all the contempt of which her voice was capable, his gaze sank from hers to the ground. She waited until his silence became an answer. It was the only answer he could make, she told herself.

"Have you anything to say?"

He smiled a little wanly. "Your instinct was to doubt me at once?"

"Your own words to Alan—" she began, but he continued as if he had not heard.

"Your instinct was to doubt me at once," he said conclusively. "You didn't think the picture might be yours?"

"How could I? Alan said 'Who is it?' Even the big, old-fashioned locket," she said bitterly, "I'd never seen before."

"You didn't think it might be my mother's or my sister's: you didn't try in some way to reconcile what you saw with your knowledge of me," he said in musing tone.

"Would I care if you kissed your mother or your sister? You told Alan to say nothing to me. Those words have haunted me, and your laugh. 'Oh' she said in a burst of pain, 'that's how men keep pact to cheat women—with a laugh and a wink.'"

"That's all, then," he said briskly, and yet with apathy. Let's get back to camp. It's later than we thought. There, they're calling us."

He gave an answering "Hallo" and started rapidly towards the right. There was nothing to do but follow him. It was a flat denouement to the tragedy in her heart. He had denied nothing—had only sought by a trick to place her in the wrong. She was so angry, so dismayed, she grew cold and weak. She did not try to keep beside him. He did not turn his head.

As they neared the white camps and the blazing fire of boughs she weakened. She loved him so much. If he would only speak,—only prove her really wrong, how glad she would be.

"Bob," she called faintly.

He turned to her and she saw his face serious and calm. He seemed older—a stranger in a sense. Her own gaze struggled to be still obstinately proud.

"Bob, if you said what you did to Alan to tease me because you thought I'd overhear—"

Continued on Page 18

# Direct Legislation

OR

## The Initiative and Referendum, what it is and why we need it

By ROBERT L. SCOTT

There has probably been no time in the history of this country when the need for democratic control by the people of the powers of government was more apparent than at the present moment. Canada, and our Western provinces particularly, are emerging upon a period of expansion unparalleled in the previous development of the country. Our resources are attracting the envious eyes of speculators, manipulators, promoters and exploiters from all parts of the world. Everywhere people are turning toward Canada as the last great field for "investment" and the most attractive in the world today. Development is a good thing and capital we need, but let the people of Canada be sure that in the haste for development they do not go too far in extending inducements to capitalists to exploit them. We have had examples of it in the past, and there is now more than ever a tendency on the part of our legislators to barter away coal lands, mining lands, timber lands, agricultural lands, fisheries, franchises and rights of way to large corporations which have no greater interest in the true development of the country than is consistent with the greatest possible dividends on watered stock, stock for which nothing has been paid, which represents no investment and is in fact nothing more nor less than a perpetual charge upon the earnings of the people. It behoves the people of Canada to see that the heritage of the people—all the people, for the natural resources belong to all—is not alienated and given over forever to those who make it their business to bring influences, sinister and otherwise, to persuade our elected representatives to extend to them privileges and subsidies which can be extended only at the expense of the productive portion of the population. How are the people to exercise that vigilance and courage necessary to the preservation of the property of all for the benefit of all? The series of articles to follow will deal with a plan to put the law making powers into the hands of the people, so that they can guard their own property and correct all legislative abuses as they arise.

**Direct Legislation**, for that is what it is called, is a reform that is inevitable so soon as the people understand it. It is with a view to aiding the people to understand it these articles are written. To get the law-making power into the hands of the people is a reform of first and immediate importance, not that it is important in or for itself, but that it will place a safeguard upon all legislation and open the way to all other reforms so fast as the people are ready for them. When we have **Direct Legislation** the people can write any law upon the statute books just so soon as they are educated up to the point where they believe in it and will vote for it. Few people aside from those actively associated with public affairs know how hopelessly non-representative our present form of government is. If they did they would be doubly eager to see such an innovation as **Direct Legislation** adopted. At the present time our governments pass legislation and enactments, adopt measures or fail to adopt them—at their own caprice—in defiance of public opinion. Then at the election these same governments are returned to power through various influences, chief among which are the patronage system, the partizanship of the electors—and this after all when properly diagnosed is more the result of that admirable instinct to stick to your own crowd and help them in the time of need, than from any wanton treachery to true principles. The influence of corporations and the liquor traffic, the bribing and corruption of the electorate no doubt contribute largely to this result, and last and perhaps more important than all other influences combined, is the belief that deep down in the hearts of the majority of the electors that the opposition party is not bona fide in its professions and contentions but take up the opposition, not from a love of truth or better things, but merely for party advantage and with a view to the selfish aggrandizement of the votaries who are faithful in their worship at the party shrine.

**Direct Legislation** will do away with all this for under it people will vote for measures and decide them upon their merits. It will disentangle issues from the meshes of partizan bias.

**Direct Legislation** is the most essential of the immediate items in the program of democratic achievement. Under present economic conditions we can have little better than a travesty upon democracy without it.

### What is Direct Legislation?

#### The Initiative:

The Initiative is the right of a certain number of the duly qualified voters—eight per cent. in nearly all of the States where it is in operation—to propose a law by means of petition. This proposed law and petition is sent to the legislature and may be enacted according to the ordinary course of procedure. If the members of the legislature do not see fit to do this it is obligatory upon them to submit it to the people to be voted upon not later than the next general election. If it is passed by a majority vote of the people it becomes law upon being signed by the Lieutenant-governor.

It is not necessary, if the legislature should decide that the matter is urgent and of such nature that it is not willing to assume the responsibility of passing it, to delay the submission of any law proposed under **Initiative Petition** until the next general election. The legislature can order a special general election to pass upon such proposed law upon giving full ninety days' notice of submission to the people by means of special general election.

This matter of special elections involves no departure from established custom. At the present time our governments often appeal to the electors before the expiration of their lawful term of office. They order a special election. This is usually done upon the pretext of appealing to the people for endorsement of legislation passed or proposed. When the practice was established such was almost invariably the case but latterly it has developed very much as a ruse for gaining party advantage through an appeal to the people at the most favorable moment.

Of course when laws are submitted to the people at special elections the proposed law or laws are the only matters voted upon. The members of the legislature serve out their full legal terms as usual unless they choose to take advantage of the polling to have the people pass upon their administrative record and either endorse or reject them.

#### The Referendum:

The Referendum is the right of a certain number of the duly qualified voters—five per cent. in nearly all of the States where it is in operation—to demand of the legislature the submission to the people for final approval or rejection, any law or laws which the legislature may pass. This makes the people the final arbiters of the laws to which they shall submit and under which the country shall be governed and its public institutions maintained and regulated. The **Referendum** also provides for the voluntary submission to the people by the legislature of proposed laws which may originate with the legislature but for which its members may be unwilling to assume the responsibility.

#### The Recall:

**Direct Legislation** consists of **The Initiative and Referendum** but in many places where they are in operation **Direct Legislation** has been supplemented by what is known as **The Recall**. **The Recall** is the right of a certain number of duly authorized voters—usually 25 per cent. where it is in operation—in each or any constituency to demand by means of petition that the sitting member of the legislature or other elective officer shall again appear before his constituency for re-election or dismissal. This is done by calling a special by-election in the constituency for which the representative in question is member. This gives the people power to dismiss unfaithful public servants—a precaution that any ordinary business man invariably employs in private business in engaging men to manage his business.

In various American States where the **Recall** is part of the governmental machinery it has been employed in only one or two instances where there was a flagrant abuse of the trust imposed in the servants of the people. The great advantage of **The Recall** has been most apparent as a precautionary measure. When the people have the power to veto legislation and dismiss the unworthy servant responsible for it the danger of bad legislation and bad conduct on the part of those who under present conditions can misgovern us with impunity is reduced to the minimum. Experience has extinguished the bogey of incessant elections. Where it is in operation it is seldom invoked because cause is seldom given. Political parties don't fight elections unless there is some hope of winning them. They do not call special by-elections to dismiss public servants who have been endorsed by the people at the general election unless some event occurs subsequent to the general election at which the servant was elected and which brings such servant into disfavor with the people. If, as a result of such disfavor for improper conduct or otherwise, such servant is dismissed by the people it is right that he should be dismissed, for he has ceased to be a true representative of the will of the people. No man who believes in **Representative Government** as distinguished from **Popular Government**, such as we advocate, can possibly take exception to this practice.

**The Recall** is not an integral part of **Direct Legislation**, in other words, it is not essential that it be incorporated into the constitutional changes which will be necessary to give us the **Initiative and Referendum** as part of our government machinery. If the political parties in power in our **Western Provinces** can be persuaded to give us the **Initiative and Referendum** we can afford to be satisfied. We can get **The Recall** for ourselves. We can **initiate** it and if the people approve of it we shall have it. This is the means whereby **The Recall** has been secured in nearly all places where it is in operation.

**WITH THE MACHINERY PROVIDED BY DIRECT LEGISLATION AND THE RECALL, WHICH WE CAN SECURE AS A RESULT OF DIRECT LEGISLATION THE PEOPLE CAN—IN DEFIANCE OF THE LEGISLATURE IF NECESSARY, INITIATE GOOD LAWS, REJECT BAD LAWS, OR DISMISS AN UNFAITHFUL OR INCOMPETENT MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE. THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S POWER.**

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Continued on Page 18



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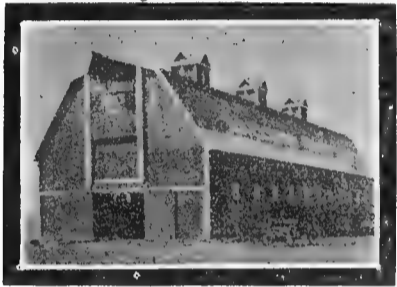
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## Winter Wheat Experiments

Much interesting and valuable information is packed into the report recently issued by C. A. Zavitz, professor of field husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., on the results of experiments with autumn sown crops conducted at that college and throughout Ontario. About 265 varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the college in the past 21 years. All have been well tested for five years; the poorer have been dropped and the better kinds tested further. This year 43 kinds, besides some selections and hybrids were under experiment.

Thirty-one varieties of winter wheat, grown in 1910, have been under experiment for at least five years. In the five years' test, the highest yield of grain per acre of the named varieties have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (47.6 bushels) and three other varieties which resemble it closely and which have yielded as follows:—American Wonder, 51 bushels; American Banner, 50.8 bushels; and Abundance, 48.6 bushels. The highest yields produced by varieties of other types in the five years' experiment are as follows:—Crimean Red, 44 bushels; Prosperity, 43.4 bushels; Kentucky Giant, 42.9 bushels; Genesee Reliable,



Barn on Farm of Galloway Bros., Lajord, Sask.

42.7 bushels; No. 5 Red, 42.6 bushels; Early Genesee Giant, 42.6 bushels; Turkey Red, 42.3 bushels; Egyptian Amber, 42.2 bushels; and Banatka, 42.1 bushels. The heaviest weights of grain per measured bushel in the five years' test have been produced by the Northwestern, 63.7 lbs.; Geneva, 63.1 lbs.; Banatka, 63 lbs.; Rudy, 63 lbs.; Genesee Reliable, 63 lbs.; Egyptian Amber, 62.9 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 62.9 lbs.; Crimean Red, 62.8 lbs.; Turkey Red, 62.7 lbs.; and Imperial Amber, 62.7 lbs.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with red chaff and white grain, somewhat soft but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is somewhat weak, a bearded head with red chaff, and a red grain of average quality. The straw of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Kentucky Giant, Turkey Red, Tuscan Island, and McPherson is comparatively weak, but the grain is hard and weighs well per measured bushel.

Of forty-three varieties of winter wheat grown in 1910, the greatest yields of grain per acre were produced by the Grand Prize, 53.6 bushels; Crimean Red, 53.2 bushels; Crimean Red, 53.2 bushels; Banatka, 52.4 bushels; New Perfection, 52.3 bushels; Kharkow, 52.1 bushels; Red Wave, 51.2 bushels; and Buda Pesth, 50.3 bushels; and the heaviest weights per measured bushel by the Rudy, 63.3 lbs.; Bulgarian, 63 lbs.; Nigger, 63 lbs.; Northwestern, 62.9 lbs.; Farmers' Friend, 62.8 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 62.6 lbs.; and Michigan Amber, 62.5 lbs.

From tests in the past three years the bakery department of the college found that the largest loaves of bread from equal quantities of flour were produced by the following varieties:—Crimean Red, Banatka, Tuscan Island, Buda Pesth, Scott, Yaroslaf, Kentucky Giant, Tasmania Red, and Egyptian Amber. These all possess red grain and, with one exception, bearded heads; and with two exceptions, white chaff.

Generally the experiments at the college show that white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, produce a more popular pastry flour, and furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production than the red varieties.

During the past three years the highest yields of all the winter wheat experiments, both in yield of grain per acre and of weight of grain per measured bushel,

have been obtained from some of the new kinds originated at the college either by pure selection or by the aid of cross-fertilization. Some of the most interesting hybrids have been obtained by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff with the Tasmania Red, the Buda Pesth, the Turkey Red, the Bulgarian, and the Imperial Amber.

Twelve tests showed an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

Winter wheat grown on clover sod yielded much better than that grown on timothy sod. In the average of eight tests, land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.3 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure.

Winter wheat has been treated to prevent the development of stinking smut. In the average results for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water produced a crop practically free from smut.

### KEEPING BARNYARDS CLEAN

By B. J. Lyon

It has always been a source of great wonder to me how any dairyman can expect to produce good milk when his cows are compelled to wade through mud and filth in the barnyard.

Even if the barn itself is scrupulously clean—which it cannot be if the yards are muddy—the odor arising from a filthy barnyard will offset all the efforts to keep the milk free from odor when it comes from the cows.

There is no one solution to fit all barnyards. Each must be treated by itself and to meet the conditions existing in it. If the yard is situated on a gentle slope, all that will be needed is tile drainage, placed about six feet apart.

Tile will keep any barnyard perfectly dry, but if there is only an occasional low place in the yard the tiling need not be placed so close together.

In some yards a great deal of broken rock, gravel and coal cinders are necessary to keep the ground in good condition. If the ground is black, heavy soil, it may be kept reasonably dry by covering it with these materials.

The first thing to be done is to remove the top soil to a depth of about six inches, then cover the ground with the largest broken rock. This may be in pieces of from two to five inches in diameter. Large pebbles are excellent for this purpose, as they allow the water to drain perfectly from the surface.

The layer of large rocks or stone should be thoroughly tamped down with a heavy tamping-iron or rolled with a field roller.

The second layer should be a little smaller and the third very fine crushed stone. The last layer may be mixed with cinders which make a hard surface and if it is properly levelled off can after a time easily be scraped with an iron or wooden hoe.

Of course the ideal barnyard is one made of crushed rock and cement, but this is quite expensive and is hardly necessary. With a clean dry yard surrounding the dairy barn the milk can be kept in perfect condition, as it is not a difficult matter to remove every particle of manure or mud from the yard every day.

I once saw in Pennsylvania a dairy consisting of 60 cows, where the barn yard was as clean as the floor of the barn itself. The barn floor was cemented, but the barnyard was finished with crushed stone and cinders, cement having been mixed with the top layer, and all well smoothed off. Two men with wooden scrapers with a surface of about two feet pushing them before them, cleaned up this yard thoroughly in 30 minutes twice a day. This was equal to two hours of one man's time; but the dairyman said he thought it time well spent, as he never could produce milk absolutely free from odors until he had fixed his barnyard as described.

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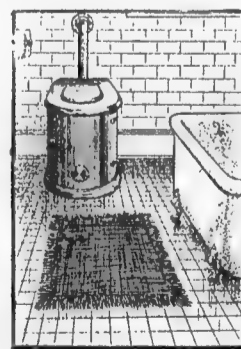
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# Farm and Field

## ERADICATION OF WILD OATS

The eradication of wild oats yearly costs the government and the farmers of the West thousands of dollars. In many of the older districts of the prairie provinces large fields of grain are each year plowed down because of the wild oat scourge.

The wild oat is a weed that is difficult to kill, as unlike most noxious weeds the seed that ripens in the fall will not germinate till the following spring.

In regard to farms that have become polluted with wild oats it is almost an utter impossibility for the farmer to crop his fields in the usual way; he must give his land over to periods of unproductiveness and seek to get the upper hand of the situation by continual plowing and cultivating, never

carried out by a prominent farmer in Manitoba, whose fields became tainted with wild oats, is to plow the land in the fall and pack and harrow the same so as the soil will be in a good condition for early germination in the spring. The surface oats will spring up quickly the ensuing season, and after they are nicely out of the ground the disc is put into use, and if the work is properly done every oat shoot will be destroyed.

The disc has been tried by many farmers for killing wild oats in the spring and has proved the most successful, as it shifts and covers the whole of the ground. The spring-tooth cultivator or the duck-foot cultivator do not bring about the desired result, as many of the plants slide past the teeth and are not destroyed.

After discing, however, the soil can

of weeds, I must now say a word about the rotation to follow in order to establish this system of farming on the land.

"A rotation for the eradication of weeds always means a short rotation of about four years. Supposing that we have to apply a regular system of rotation to a piece of land infested with sow thistle, we would begin to work it as early as possible in the spring, plowing, harrowing, cultivating, rolling, plowing again, and then seeding heavily with vetches, pease and oats at the end of June or the beginning of July. I would use that as green fodder enough in the fall to be able to plow and harrow before the frost comes. That would be for the first year of the rotation. The following spring I would sow wheat with clover and timothy. The third year I would grow a crop of hay and afterwards have the meadow grazed by cattle and sheep till the frost came. The fourth year I would again keep the animals on the pasture and would, early in the fall, plow, harrow, cultivate and give a second plowing before the frost came. I do not think any weeds would survive such a treatment.

can do many a job that would otherwise necessitate a trip to town.

Now that the winter is approaching and the farmer has leisure on his hands he would do well to build a small shop and during the long winter months acquaint himself with the use of the hammer and the anvil. The shop will furnish an excellent school for the farm boy, who in a short time will become quite proficient in making articles of use on the farm. Many farmers of the West have become expert blacksmiths and do all, or nearly all, their own work, even to horse-shoeing. Though these farmers are probably an exception to the rule, there is nothing to hinder any man sharpening his own plow-shears, mending broken pieces of machinery, and doing scores of little things about the farm. Many an article goes to waste on the farm simply because of some trivial breakage which the farm boy could readily fix if the farm were provided with a shop.

As a boy, on the farm, I spent most of my spare time during the winter in the blacksmith shop and fashioned many useful articles for use as well as repairing broken implements.



The Alberta Government Exhibit at the Dry Farming Congress, Spokane, Washington, 1910

allowing the oats to ripen till he has exhausted the supply of wild oat seed in the soil.

In the newer farming districts of the West where the wild oats have carelessly been allowed to get into the soil through the sowing of dirty seed or by the farmer allowing uncleaned separators to pull on to the farm, there is a fair chance of getting rid of the pests by a little systematic farming.

The big thing is to get the crop started ahead of the wild oats in the spring so as they will be choked out; and to do this the wild oats must first be allowed to start and then killed by cultivation, immediately after which the fields must be sown so as the crop will get a start of the wild oats that may be deeply buried in the soil and take time to germinate.

A plan that has been successfully

be sown with wheat or oats and a clean crop may be harvested in the fall.

If the farmer is under the impression that his land is rather badly polluted with wild oats a capital plan is to disc the first growth and then let the land stand for a time, and redise, after which the ground may be sown to barley or rye.

## ROTATION OF CROPS

J. A. Chapais, Assistant Dairy commissioner for the Dominion government, in his report of the conditions existing in Manitoba for the past year, advises the following system for the eradication of noxious weeds and fertilization of the soil:

"Having spoken of mixed farming and cattle raising as a necessity of the Manitoba farmer if he wishes to retain the fertility of his land and to get rid

"With that system there is no bare following; that is to say, there is no year without a crop; we would avoid frittering away and exhausting the soil by too frequent summer fallowing; we raise less wheat, but we have an abundance of feed for dairy cattle and sheep, and we have veal, mutton, butter or cheese, wool and grain to sell, and some wheat, with the satisfaction of living on clean, fertile land that will retain its cleanliness and fertility for years. Such a system is, we think, worth trying."

## THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

The blacksmith shop should be on every farm and the owner should be skilled to a certain extent in the art of using the various tools. The farmer who has a shop with a bellows and anvil

The blacksmith shop will keep many a boy on the farm, while in others it may develop the latent talents of a practical machinist. It furnishes recreation from the daily routine of doing chores on the farm and employs the time of boys who would otherwise be idle because of their having no place to go.

If you have a weanling colt that you expect to be a prize-winner at the fair next year, let him have a box stall all by himself. Many colts are injured by being fed and stabled with old horses.

If you would really know how an unblanketed horse feels after violent exercise in cold weather, take a brisk run of a mile or so, then stand without an overcoat where the cold wind will strike you for half an hour.

# The Dairy

Dairying, the leading industry allied with farming in the East is advancing in the West. Its progress has been constant and rapid. Organizations and associations have sprung into existence with the purpose of controlling local interests and safeguarding general ones. Supervision and inspection have tended to prevent adulteration, and to keep the average quality of the supply up to the standard.

Apart from the influences of these are companies whose object it is to dispense milk and cream of absolute purity and many of them have built up a reputation so that their certified or guaranteed milk is widely sold, and by it a high standard is forced upon the trade at large. In this case as in many others competition does more than legal enactments to maintain proper conditions.

However, rapid as the growth of the dairy business has been in the West, the large increase in production west of Lake Superior is not as yet sufficient to meet the increased demand and heavy shipments of butter and cheese are being made from Ontario and Quebec to supply the shortage.

Two things are yet necessary in the West before the dairy business will be in its proper plain; these are a better dairy strain in the farm herd and a proper cold storage system established throughout the West. The cold storage warehouse enlarges the market for perishable products; and it is after all, the law of supply and demand which is the most important factor in regulating prices. Without the cold storage warehouse there is enormous waste of perishable products, still further reducing the supply, which can only have one effect on the cost of these articles to the consumer. The cold storage industry benefits both the producer and the consumer by working to prevent alternate periods of glut and scarcity accompanied by unprofitable prices at one time and exorbitant or prohibitive prices at the other extreme.

That a better strain of dairy cattle in the farm herd is needed was manifested at the country fairs held during the past season. The country fair is the only true place for getting at the quality of the farm cattle; at the large fairs, those who make a specialty of breeding pure-bred cattle exhibit their herds and one is liable to gather from them too high an impression of the farm stock. The big fairs are excellent for letting the farmer see what can be accomplished in live stock raising but the small country fair reveals the conditions as they really exist amongst the farming centres as a whole. At many of the country fairs this year in Manitoba the judges remarked at the absence of good dairy cattle in the farm herd. A number of splendid beef types of cattle were shown, but even the dairy grades were not up to the standard that they should have been.

There is need for a big improvement in the dairy strains of Western cattle and it is gratifying to note that farmers are beginning to realize this. The sales of Holstein-Friesian cattle which were held this year will do much to place dairy business on a firm footing in the West.

## CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY

One prime requisite in making good butter on the farm is a clean sanitary milk for the starting-point. If milk has once become tainted or bad flavored, the effects of it cannot be overcome, however careful one may be in after treatment of the butter.

In order to produce a clean milk it is necessary to have as clean producing conditions as possible.

This does not mean that the cow must be given a bath before each milking, but that reasonable cleanliness must be maintained. The cow naturally is a clean animal and will keep herself quite clean. But one should see that the milk-pails and other tinware are cleaned daily, that the milker is not dirty with his milking and that the stable is as free from dirt, dust and cobwebs as possible.

The most thorough way to clean tinware is to first wash in a liberal amount of lukewarm water containing some good washing soda, using clean, firm rags,

then scald all the parts in boiling water and leave them exposed in the sun until ready for use. Care must be taken to wash out all crevices in the tinware, where the bails are fastened to the pails and wherever milk or dirt can find a lodging-place.

The milker should keep himself clean, and it is a wise plan to have a regular milking suit which may be hung in the barn from one milking to another. An overjacket and a pair of overalls answer the purpose fairly well.

The stable should be kept as clean as is practicable. A coat of whitewash on the ceiling and walls helps wonderfully. Whitewash lightens a stable, makes it sweeter, purer and is a good disinfectant. It can be put on some rainy day and it costs practically nothing. Overhanging cobwebs are not only unsightly, but actual holders of contamination. It is hard to keep the stable entirely free from webs, but a good coat of whitewash will largely solve the difficulty.

All odors should be reduced as much as possible, because milk very readily absorbs these and imparts them to the butter. Good ventilation is essential and the manure-pile ought to be a safe distance from the milking quarters. It is better to haul it direct from the stable to the field where it is to be spread, especially during the summer months when fermentation is more active. The floor should be of concrete or very good under drainage established. Oftentimes when the floor is not very tight, the liquid manure will seep down through the cracks and collect under the floor.

When the cow comes from the pasture she is generally reasonably clean; but in the stable, being held in the stallion, she cannot keep herself as clean as she does when at liberty, and the milker should try to get her as free from dirt as she would naturally keep herself. In some dairies the practice is made of washing the udders and flanks before each milking and stretching a chain under the cows to prevent their lying down; but this precaution, though desirable, is hardly practical on the farm where no extra fancy price is received for the product. If the milker brushes off the udder and hind quarters very carefully and milks with clean, dry hands into a clean pail, there is little harmful contamination. The milking should be done quickly, but thoroughly, and the pail held between the knees rather than set on the floor, where the cow is more liable to get her foot in the pail or kick dirt into it.



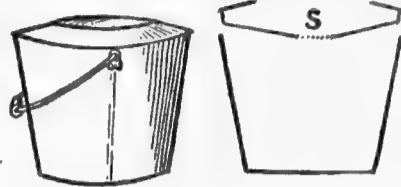
The Gurler Pail

Ordinary tin milk-pails are most generally used in the stable. What are known as the Gurler sanitary milk-pails are preferable and as cheap in the end, as they are built stronger and will last longer than the ordinary milk-pail. The pail has about the capacity of others, but the top is partly covered, leaving a small circular opening where the milk enters. The cover device holds a strainer consisting of absorbent cotton between sheets of gauze. This keeps all loose dirt out of the milk and is very little more trouble than the ordinary kind. The milk should be strained soon after being drawn and not allowed to set unstrained until time for separating. A desirable way of straining is to use a forty-quart can for storage-room and procure a regular strainer for this can, into which the milk from each cow is poured. It needs no further straining before being separated.

Extreme care should be exercised in handling the milk if there is any contagious disease, such as typhoid fever, on the farm. The person who milks or takes care of the apparatus should not take care of the sick. If absolutely necessary to combine nursing and dairy duties, separate clothes should be had for each work and the hands washed in

a solution of creolin or other disinfectant. The pails and tinware should be sterilized very thoroughly and no chances taken.

Another Sanitary Pail



With all the improvements of dairy conditions of late years there has been comparatively few dairymen using a strainer top to protect the pail during milking. A strainer that fits and covers the pail will collect a quantity of hair and dust, with other matter that one can hardly tell the origin of, that will surprise the best of us. All the filth thus kept out would scarcely be observed if milking into an open pail.

The accompanying diagram shows a protecting cover which is used by a number of dairymen. The rim surrounding the hole in the centre of the top decreases the area of the opening of the pail and keeps out some dirt without discommoding milking. All the milk passes through the strainer (S) which is made of fine brass wire. This top can be made by an ordinary tinsmith to fit into the size of pail used, and it is easily cleaned. The milk gets a second straining at the house.

## AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

The plans for the extension work of the Saskatchewan college of agriculture during the coming winter are assuming definite form. More than two hundred meetings for farmers, many of them in connection with seed fairs, will be held at points within the province during December and January. The grain judges and speakers for these meetings include Dean Rutherford, Prof. Bracken and Prof. Willing of the teaching staff of the college, A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, Arch. Mitchell, assistant superintendent of tree planting, Indian Head, F. H. Reed, Saskatchewan representative of the Dominion seed branch, as well as the following well known farmers: Thos. R. Brown, Regina; George P. Campbell, Ellisboro; R. R. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. E. Drennan, Canora; George Harvey, Indian Head; W. A. McCorkell, Moosomin; W. A. Munro, superintendent experimental farm, Rosthern; A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Manitoba; John Scharff, Hartney, Man., and George L. Smith, Saskatoon.

The time is opportune for discussing the important and intensely practical questions which they will ask the farmers to consider with them at these meetings. Briefly they are "Horse Breeding," "Better Cultivation," "Better Homes." The college of agriculture wants the farmers of Saskatchewan by raising their own horse to save the million or more dollars that they send out of the country annually. The importance of using good seed has been amply demonstrated and farmers now admit the value of such advice. This question, however, will not be forgotten; but renewed energy will be used in an endeavor to induce a better and more intelligent use of the ordinary implements of tillage. The home, both the foundation and the keystone of our country's greatness, will be considered and advice will be given in regard to beautifying the rural homes. Other questions will be considered but these are the ones which will be generally discussed. Miss Lillian K. Beynon ("Lillian Laurie" of the Manitoba Free Press) will address gatherings of women at a limited number of places along the main line of the C. P. R. She will discuss the need and means of co-operation of women in improving home surroundings. This is the first time a lady speaker has been engaged in this form of agricultural work in Saskatchewan.

The meetings arranged by the college serve an extremely useful purpose, and are a means of contributing new light on these old problems and of reviving interest which has been allowed to flag.

Capt. C. E. Peary, of Polar fame, has returned to his duties in the U.S. navy after a leave of absence of ten years. It is said that efforts will be made at the next session of Congress to have him made a rear-admiral.

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# The Horse

## THE PERCHERON

Yearly the Percheron horses are rapidly gaining in popularity with the farmers of the West. Each successive year shows a larger entry list of pure bred Percherons at the summer and winter shows. At the last Winnipeg fair the showing of Percherons was almost as large as that of the Clydesdales. However, a large number of the entries were from across the border, where the breeding of pure bred Percherons is extensively carried on.

Perhaps it is the great interest taken in the breeding of pure bred Percherons in the United States that has given an added impetus to the raising of these horses in Canada. The American settlers who have passed into the West during the past five years have, in a large measure, been re-

sponsible for the growth of the Percheron business amongst our farmers.

Though there has been an increased interest taken by Western farmers and breeders in the raising of Percherons, it does not mean that the Percherons are bound to take the place of the Clydesdales. The Clydesdale is essentially a farm horse and will always have its place where heavy work is concerned; but having so much road work to do in the West the farmer is finding in the Percheron the spring of horse that is required, and is stocking his farm with the two breeds, the Clydesdale for the plow and the Percheron for the road.



Black Percheron Stallion "Tampis," the property of John Crawford, Trapella

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## FEEDING BROKEN-WINDED HORSES

For running horses, green food cannot be used. It makes the animal soft, but it may be fed to advantage to winded horses of slow draft. When that is done, it should be given in a fresh, succulent state; rye, vetches, etc., being fed before the seed begins to ripen, else it loses its digestive qualities, and a few roots or carrots with dry grain make a good winter feed.

In fact the principle to be recognised is to feed little and often, to avoid long fasts, and if it is necessary to work immediately after feeding, to go easily at first. Watering, too, should be attended to as well as the food, and long drinks when the horse is thirsty, avoided.

It is a good plan to keep a bucket of water in a corner of the manger, so that it can be taken when desired, if dry food is given, and in this way seldom will excess be indulged in.

When succulent green food is given, of course there is not the same need for water. A little tar in the water may be found beneficial, and the animals soon begin to take it readily. A ball made of tar and tallow is greatly favored for broken-wind, if there is any sign of distress.

Cool, well ventilated stalls or boxes are of the utmost importance, as the animal should have as much pure air as possible. Where the air is vitiated by the emanations of excretions and the breathing of companions and the oxygen largely used up, the disease is liable to be aggravated, and the affected animals should be regularly exercised.

Long spells of rest in the stable, followed by excessive spells of work, only serves to aggravate the complaint. Good "hard" condition is what is wanted,

and this can only be had with frequent exercise, or, when the horse is idle, a free run in the field.

Above all, constipation should be avoided, and the digestive organs carefully watched. A simple laxative like linseed oil may be used if necessary, but an occasional linseed or bran mash will fulfil the same purpose; but linseed washes given too frequently are liable to make the animal too soft and induce excessive sweating.

Such precautions may not cure, but they greatly reduce the original cause of the ailment and modify the trouble.

Ordinarily medicines are not of much use, but where there is distress from excessive work an overload stomach, constipation, a hot stable, or close, muggy weather, a sedative may be given to temporary relief.

## NOTES

A good way to break a puller is to rig up a rope halter of three-quarter inch new rope, with a loop under the jaw, so that the loop will draw around his nose, fasten him to a stout post and let him pull. The rope around the nose should be wrapped with cloth, to prevent abrasion of the skin. When the youngster finds that he can not break the rope or pull up the post, he will give over.

The man who is in the habit of selling his horses in the fall to avoid the expense of keeping them in the winter, and buying new animals the following spring, will find if he keeps books on his transactions for five years, that he saves no money, and is constantly working at a disadvantage with new horses.

Horses always bring higher prices in the spring than in the fall, because many men sell in the fall, having no use for their teams during the winter, and the farmer who has good animals to dispose of at spring prices, is the one who reaps the benefit.

Never buy a horse for family use, where the women folk are to drive him, without at least one week's trial. If he is put through all his paces and sent up against steam-engines and other scary things, he will develop his good or bad faith in that time.

The hardest work any farm horse ever performed was to furnish power for the old-fashioned, horse-killing threshing machine. The gasoline engine has stopped that species of cruelty.

If a mule is properly trained, he will not develop the kicking habit any more than a horse will. Mules have a bad name on this score, simply because they are not as well broken as horses are.

Every colt should be taught a fast walking gait. This can be done by gently pushing him while walking, but he should never be urged too long at a time before changing his gait.

Where a number of horses are kept in the same barn, the sides of the stall should be low enough to allow them to see one another, as all horses love company.

A curry-comb is not often used in a stable where horses are really well kept—the brush and cloth are usually sufficient.

It is cheaper to buy good halters than to pay the damages resulting from a runaway.

One seldom sees a vicious horse that is bad by nature. He is usually spoiled by his trainer in his youth.

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**15D144.—Men's Fine Australian Swamp Wallaby Coats** made from fine pliable pelts, well furred, of a greyish brown color. It is lined with strong Italian lining, with deep storm collar and is one of the best wearing coats to be had at the price. Sizes 36 to 48. Price **28.00**

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Price .....

**15D141.—Men's Indian Buffalo Coats** made from brown densely furred pliable skins, carefully matched and sewn, high rolling shawl collar and a well finished coat in every way, just the kind a man wants when driving. Sizes 36 to 48. Price **18.50**

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**15D142.—Men's Black Galloway Coats** made from fine quality oil tanned kip galloway skins. The kip furs are the young animals, the leather on these being softer and much more desirable than the older. It is lined with a strong mercerized sateen, finished with deep storm collar, barrel and loop fasteners. Sizes 36 to 48. **29.00**

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## REPLY TO SENATOR JONES

The following is the reply of John Evans, of Nutana, Sask., to the letter of Senator Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Company, published in THE GUIDE of October 19.

Hon. Melvin Jones,  
President Massey-Harris Co.,  
Toronto.

Dear Sir:—Your letter to hand some days ago. In reply I beg to say that I am glad you have descended to the level where it was necessary for you to stand, in order to make a reply to my letter of Aug. 3. I am glad you have seen fit to do so as it is a matter for the Grain Growers' Association at large, and I may say here that the statement regarding the price of your binders in England is not my statement at all, but I willingly took it up on behalf of the association at the instance of the manager of your North Saskatchewan branch house at Saskatoon.

You say you are in a position to absolutely substantiate the statement you made in the Senate on Dec. 2, 1909, but in quoting from that speech for your letter, you conveniently leave out the words "not even in free trade England." The fact that your binders are sold 15 per cent. higher in all foreign countries—England included—is not the issue at all. Let me remind you, that the argument is, that because of high protection, you can sweat the home consumers while abroad you can adjust your prices to meet all comers. You have entirely begged the question by leaving out the words, "not even in free trade England." The statement regarding the price of your binder in my letter of Aug. 3 is absolutely correct and a sworn statement to that effect can be got if it is needed. It was obtained from the largest implement dealer in Herefordshire and is absolutely reliable.

You say that fore carriages are not sold in England. Well, all I know is the above implement dealer quoted a price on it £1.16.0 extra. It is strange that he quotes a price on it if he does not handle it. And since the price quoted is £1.16.0 it must be at least as good as the one furnished to Canadian farmers as the one we use is certainly not worth any more. However further information on these points will be forthcoming. In the meantime I believe the information furnished me by my Hereford correspondent to be entirely correct. Even if you are right regarding the freight cost of delivering a binder in England to be \$7.90 less than to Saskatoon, Canada, you tell us what accounts for the rest of the difference in price. You say that "England should not be the country selected for a discussion of this question as the number of binders sold there is very small as compared with other countries." I thought it was always a maxim in trade that manufacturers could sell cheapest where large orders were given. Therefore because of England using few binders the price should be higher whereas it is much lower. Free trade England is always a bogey to protectionists. In 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier said we were to work gradually towards free trade as they have it in England; but to-day under the ad valorem system of levying customs more duty is drawn from the same article, than was the case before the Free Trade party came in power.

I did not challenge your statement regarding the quality of your implements, and I believe you only refer to it again to side-track my arguments regarding the price. As far as I know the quality of

Massey-Harris implements is unsurpassed but a great deal of United States machinery is sold in Saskatoon. No, I did not personally believe that your binders were offered at \$75 or that \$40 covered the cost of production and that is the reason the statements did not appear in THE GUIDE. I may say that neither of the statements were made by me personally and I gave them to you at what they were worth. But, Mr. Jones it is not so absurd after all as you would have us believe, as an 8 ft. binder in the United States can be placed f.o.b. at point of shipment for less than \$50. Please refer to the editorial on your letter in THE GUIDE, Oct. 19, page 5, 2nd column. It can be produced cheaper in Canada and for this information I refer you to THE GUIDE of Oct. 5, page 5. I am sorry such statements kept you so long from replying. Perhaps now you will give us some more information on these points. You say that my statements about "privilege" are made without knowledge or regard to facts. Surely one need not be acquainted with the tariff schedules of the whole world to know the effect of protection on prices in our own country. As regards the protection part of it you may be right but that is only half the "privilege," the other part you do not

tage to existing industries, and industries that should with great advantage grow up in our own country." The "advantage" you speak of is for the manufacturers, is it not? The great consideration you speak of regarding the farmer and the tariff by politicians, has not been, sir, "How can we lighten his burden?" but "how much more bleeding can the poor devil stand?" You, sir, for one have been a party to the bleeding process. You say you are not a high tariff advocate but you are "entirely in favor of raising the necessary revenue by tariff." What about the drawback? Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said that for every dollar raised by protection that goes into the Dominion treasury, two or three goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. It is easy to see why you advocate the raising of the necessary revenue by tariff.

You are evidently against reciprocity with the United States for the reason that we are dependent on that country for our iron and steel and lumber. A most absurd statement it seems to me in view of the great resources of our own country. The Dominion Iron & Steel Co. has been able to cut prices against the whole world on steel rails. You are right, the farmers of Canada are quite willing to pay their fair share of the revenue, but why should not the manufacturers do the same?

What arguments have the manufacturers put up at Ottawa that bring all the privileges their way? I presume it is little arguments of \$120,000 or so.

Yours truly,

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, Sask., October 25.

## OTTAWA DELEGATION

Editor, GUIDE:—I believe the best thing we can do under the circumstances is to send a large delegation to Ottawa. Never was a more important session to be held having four large questions to be threshed out concerning us, namely:

- Government ownership and operation of Hudson Bay Railroad.
  - Government ownership and operation of terminal elevators.
  - Substantial reduction of the tariff.
  - Reciprocity with the United States.
- This delegation would not be necessary

support on the floor of the house such measures as our executive may instruct them to support or if they cannot do so, with a clear conscience to resign that we may have a chance to elect those who can. I would like to hear from others on this question though I am thoroughly convinced our only course is to advance and take a position on the floor of the House.

A. A. DEARBORN.

## ON TO OTTAWA

Editor, GUIDE:—The manufacturers' association have decided to apply all their power at Ottawa against tariff reduction, etc., and as an antidote you recommend the farmers to do likewise. By all means—on to Ottawa as many as possible, hotels and railway companies will not object and our delegates will eventually come home wiser but sadder men. Now should we take along money enough to buy up a majority of the middlemen, corporation servants, we have sent them to legislate for us the same as the manufacturers association does—or how? Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Editor, that there is a better road to Ottawa than through the lobby path? The farmers as a class may be slow but they are supposed to have considerable hard common sense and the right direction is so simple and easy. Why not give it and keep everlastingly at it: Send a big delegation to Ottawa of farmers, send them as members of the House.

Vote for bona fide farmers from now on and forever regardless of party. Meet up in time to nominate and we will soon have a sweeping majority in every legislating bunch, and we will then be able to deal with Direct Legislation, tariff and every evil of private greed. Yes, sir, on to Ottawa and be quick about it before the corporation servants have peddled out every ounce of public wealth that Canada still possesses.

T. K. ROGNE.

Millett, Alta.

## LINE UP FOR OTTAWA

Editor, GUIDE:—Allow me space in your valuable paper to place before its readers a suggestion that was made at the meeting of the Hanley Grain Growers by Dr. MacNeill, our provincial member, that when the delegates reach Ottawa and get prepared for business, the delegates from each member's district call on their member and get a conference with their member in regard to their support on all the different grievances that we have to lay before parliament to get rectified. Now I would say, let us add more strength to the suggestion by all the delegates from each member's district getting a petition drawn up stating all the Grain Growers' grievances, and each delegate in their member's district sign it and place it in their member's hands to bring before parliament to act on. Now, if the above was carried out by the farmers all over this Dominion and a petition of their grievance placed in each of their member's hands with a demand to have all those wrongs rectified, we would put all our members to studying and we would find out whether they were in parliament for the interest of the great trusts and combines or for the benefit of the common people getting just legislation. The common people are the back bone, cords, sinews, blood and life of our country, and unless they get just legislation the country can't prosper as it should. Hoping we have a large delegation that will get some relief.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Hanley, Sask.

## SUPPORT THE ELEVATORS

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of Sept. 7th, I read that there is a report abroad that the farmers in certain localities where government elevators are to be operated are making preparation to use the loading platform to a very great extent. I trust this report is not true, for to my mind, if it were the case, it smacks somewhat of politics. There was a time for the Grain Growers in politics. That time was the general election now over and gone for another five years. The people have returned the Roblin administration and approved of government ownership of the elevators operated by a commission responsible to the cabinet. This is the present state of affairs and it is our duty, as citizens of Manitoba, whether we be liberals or conservatives, to make the government elevators a success. This



Four three-year-olds on the Farm of A. A. Hewitt, Manitou, Man.

mention and I presume you would be just as well pleased if nobody else did. You did not tell us, Mr. Jones, of the drawback "privilege" you receive. In 1909 you received \$169,484.81. You will know if these figures are correct. It is such privileges as these that enabled your company to increase its capital \$13,000,000 in one year and no stock sold to the public. You prate about "loyalty," "Made in Canada," "development," etc., but in the face of such a drawback you may well leave that for others to do. Your loyalty is on a par with some of the other manufacturers, for instance: B. T. Rogers, sugar refiner of Vancouver who has recently been loud in his loyalty, but who goes to New York for his insurance because it is a few cents cheaper.

By the way, Harmoworth is a tariff reformer in England but a free trader in Newfoundland. Evidently the Massey-Harris Co. believes in free trade on raw material, but notwithstanding they get that free, they add the full amount of protection to the finished article. No wonder, sir, that you advocate protection "that will afford some measure of advan-

were we properly represented on the floor of the house. This is the unfortunate part of it and the labor interests are in the same position. With anything like proper organization the agriculturists and laborites could easily elect fifty members in the next house, and now is the time to organize or the liberals and conservatives will take us by surprise. We have too many professional politicians and too few statesmen. We have too many members in the house who have made a living out of politics all their lives and it is those members who lend their ears (and for that matter their whole heads) to such men as Senator Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co. We can go on from now until doomsday choosing between the liberal and conservative parties but until we elect our own members we will never get or deserve justice. We should have a chance to vote for principles and measures instead of men. We elect a man and we have no hold on him for five years and if he proves false we can only elect another who may prove worse. I am in favor of naming candidates in a large number of constituencies in the three Prairie Provinces and I am in favor of having them pledged to

Can only be done by giving it our grain to handle. This is the least we can do in justice to the stand many of us took in the recent elections. Let the government, (for it is the government) give the people all information regarding the building up of the new elevator system, elevators purchased, from whom bought, prices paid per bushel, in fact all particulars which as purchasers they have a right to know. It is the concealment of money transactions which will disquiet and estrange the would-be patron of the government elevator system; honesty between the government and the people would spell success. Personally, I do not retreat one iota from the position I have taken as regards to whom the commission should be responsible. I have fought two elections on the elevator question, opposing the "Constitutional Difficulties" in the one, and upholding a "Commission directly responsible to the representatives of the people" in the other, and I am prepared to keep on fighting until we have "An elevator system as laid down by the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba." In the meantime, let us forget our difficulties, put our shoulders to the wheel and make a success of what we have got as far as it is possible.

G. HUNTLEY MALCOLM.  
Birtle, Man.

#### BANKING ACT NEEDS ATTENTION

Editor Guide:—One result of the South African scrip intrigue has been to show up the failure of the system of financing Western agriculture. It is much to be hoped that our delegates to Ottawa will ask the government for certain amendments to the Banking Act. The changes desired, being permissive, might be made at any time, but as one of the decennial revisions is due this session now is a specially good time to press for changes. Many bitter complaints against the banks have been published in THE GUIDE at all times, but I think that if the complainants went a little deeper they would find it was the Banking Act and not the banks to blame. As it is the banks are absolutely prohibited from lending money on real estate security. The Act specifically permits banks to lend on the flimsiest of wild-cat securities, such as timber permits, or standing timber, but imposes a heavy fine on any banks lending a dollar on the best security in the world—a productive farm. The banks themselves are looking hungrily at the huge volume of business passing their doors which they may not handle, and if the Grain Growers make a heavy kick they will have the tacit support of the banks at least. At present a farmer can practically deposit no collateral for a bank loan. A manufacturer can assign his goods to a bank as security for a loan. So do farmers sometimes. But there is this difference: The hypothecation of the manufacturer's, or merchant's, or elevator owner's goods is an absolute security for the bank, while that of the farmer's grain in his granary is not worth the paper it is written on. What anomaly is the fact that a bank may lend money on a farmer's note, but if a land security is deposited it is an offence against the law! The present methods by which money for Western agriculture is obtainable would be laughable if they were not so infuriating. Practically the only one in the majority of cases is a loan from a loan company. Mark the contrast: If a farmer wants to get a loan from a bank at which his credit is good it takes about ten minutes all told before the full amount of the loan is credited to his account. To get a loan from a loan company takes from one to six months. It costs perhaps ten per cent. of the loan for "expenses," all paid by the borrower. Ultimately, at the company's extremist leisure the farmer receives the amount less the cost of expenses. But of course, he must pay back the full amount. Then the fastidiousness of these intensely vicious loan and trust companies is extreme. They will only lend on a carefully culled selection of the finest properties. They want a moral security also, i.e., they will not lend a dollar unless they feel sure they can terrify the borrower by threats of foreclosure. Some at least of the banks are genuinely endeavoring to develop our Western country in mutually agreeable co-operation with the farmers, but the loan and trust companies are mere pirates who take only the cream of the business and scuttle the rest. There are indications that these robbers intend to try for amendments to the Act for themselves for the purpose of making it still harder for the farmer to finance his business, and to enable them to skim the cream a little closer. Some time since Mr. Partridge issued a brilliantly designed plan for the co-operative distribution of farm supplies for cash, the money to be supplied by the banks at 8 per cent. (or less if possible, I presume) instead of the twenty-five or fifty or one hundred per cent. often exacted by the country storekeepers. I would point out that this will be impossible till the Banking Act is amended in the farmers' interest. Our delegates should ask for farm land to be given as good a status with standing timber in the Act, and for farmers' grain and cattle to be made as good security as manufacturers' products in store.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.  
Shoal Lake, Man.

#### ANSWERS J. FINLAY

Editor Guide:—In your issue of Oct. 26 I saw a letter from J. Finlay, Dinsmore, Sask., in which he makes some statements and puts up a proposition which needs a little more explaining before the general public can form an opinion on them. He says that the Grain Growers' Company has been of material advantage to the farmer, and then he immediately threatens the company with extinction if it does not comply with his demands. Now the point I want information on is the one dealing with the distribution of profits. Mr. Finlay gives us to understand that all except a few favored ones are shut off from sharing the profits of the company. Now I am not a shareholder myself, not being in a position to take up any stock yet, but I hope to do so in the future, and not being a shareholder do not want dividends on other people's money. Mr. Finlay must know as well as I or any other person who reads THE GUIDE, that any person who farms can take stock in the Company and receive dividends; so that all Mr. Finlay needs to do is to take up stock and ship his grain to the company and he will get his share of the profits. Now to show how Mr. Finlay's letter looks to a layman we will eliminate the Company and farmers and just suppose there is a man (G. G.) in Winnipeg dealing in grain and another in the country (F.) growing it. Now G. G. comes to F. with a proposition that he says will net him 5c. per bushel more on his wheat than he has heretofore received. F. ships his grain to G. G. and gets his 5c. all right, but he also finds out G. G. made it for himself, so the next car that F. ships he sends it to someone else who does not give him the 5 cents, and F. goes home and thinks he is getting back at G. G. Who is the loser? I don't know Mr. Finlay personally, but it would not surprise me to hear that he does not make a habit of shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. I do and I am perfectly satisfied with the deal they always hand out to me. Men like Mr. Finlay are dangerous to any association and although too much notice should not be taken of them, to ignore them altogether as they deserve, would be too dangerous, as once the seed of discord is sown among a body of men (farmers in particular) there is no saying where it will finish. Hoping I am not taking too much of your valuable space.

WILLIAM C. LILWALL,  
Colonsay P. O., Sask.

#### LIKES THE COUNTRY

Editor, Guide:—This last year I had ten acres of wheat which yielded thirty-five bushels per acre. The wheat is a fine sample and will rate at No. 1 Northern, at least. Oats averaged about 86 bushels per acre around here. This was better than what we expected, being so dry all through spring. I came with my family here from Rolette, North Dakota, about two years ago, and must say that so far I am satisfied with the country and conditions. Land is being taken up very fast here, and in a few months at the present rate of going the best will be picked up.

M. O. CHRISTIANSON.  
Shellbrook, Sask.

#### PARCEL POST THE REMEDY

Editor Guide:—A year ago the Railway Commission revealed the fact that the express companies were making a profit approximating one hundred per cent., and were to bring out their report on the subject last May. But nothing more has been yet heard of it, and the excessive charges of the express companies continue in restraint of trade and acting as a heavy tax on farmers of the West, particularly the Dominion Express Company. The

C. P. R. has been so largely subsidized by the public, and received so large a slice of our Western lands, they might be content with a smaller profit than ninety-eight per cent. for carrying our parcels. Cheap express service and a cheap parcel post, as in England, would reduce the cost of living to Western farmers considerably. A cheap parcel post would be the simplest way for the government to reduce express rates, and to carry parcels is as much the duty of the post office as carrying letters. Please help us.

F. W. GODSAL.  
Cowley, Alta.

#### A GLORIOUS CONSUMMATION

Editor, Guide:—In the "Mail Bag" of THE GUIDE of April 27 I offered a suggestion of a plan to get control of our legislature and thus secure the enactment of laws suitable to our needs as an agricultural community. Immediately after its publication I received several letters endorsing my ideas and suggestions, and I hoped it might have the effect of provoking some discussion along that line. My communication seems to have failed in that particular and yet I am so thoroughly in earnest about this matter that I think of it by day and dream of it by night. What a glorious consummation it would be if the farmers of these three Western Provinces could become unified and act in unity on those questions—political and commercial—affecting us as farmers! What an era of prosperity must follow such an event! Contentment and satisfaction would take the place of uncertainty and disappointment, and a feeling of manliness and self respect supplant the "half-whipped-dog" sense that takes possession of one when the man of the elevator tells him his wheat grades No. 4 and is worth sixty-six cents—take it or haul it back home just as you like, or the railroad claim agents admit they killed your best horse but they couldn't and wouldn't pay you a cent as you didn't have hold of the halter at the time of the accident, and you'd better keep quiet about the matter or you may be prosecuted for endangering the lives of the travelling public. Poor, whipped puppy, pitiable man. All because he won't combine and work with his fellows to secure redress of his wrongs and the maintenance of his rights. Mr. Lewis Gabriel hits the nail squarely on the head when he says, "So long as we divide at election time—we are out of success. Our united ballots would be a power—Let us use them." With them we can have Direct Legislation. With them we can have tariff reduction. With them we can get pay for stock killed by the railroads, and pay for property burned by them. With our united votes we are the government and can demand and get what we need and try out and prove what we believe to be progressive and advanced economic conditions. With them used as I suggested in my letter of April 27—and here you'd better hunt up THE GUIDE of that date and re-read it—we can change our attitude from the cringing, crawling sycopants who went begging of the czar of all the Canadians, Laurier, that he would let them breathe the God-given air and drink the waters of these vast Western Plains with the same freedom that the Indians and buffaloes did, and would he please not put a tariff on them to foster some "infant" aeroplane industry down in Halifax—to that of men and masters who do not need to beg of their servants what their situation and natural conditions demand. With these same united votes we can have the Hudson Bay Railroad, terminals, docks and shipping built, owned and operated by the government. Now, if all of these governmental activities and benefits are to be had by a laying aside of political prejudice and pre-conceived notions—for most people get their politics the same as the girl said she got red-hair—from their dad—and many of which are without merit—then why should not every farmer, mechanic and laborer join in this movement for a better government—"A government of the people, by the people and for the people. A government pliant and responsive, ready to meet any and every changed condition of a progressive age and people. Mr. Editor and reader—we can remove the "if" in the above inclusion. These benefits will follow close organization as the night the day, sink it over. Come in and be an enthusiast, a worker.

F. GIFFARD.  
Aymont, Sask.

## A WARM RECEPTION

Always Awaits You in the



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Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etc. **NO SMALL PIECES** used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.R.K. Patent Kanti-lever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for **WINTER WEAR**.

You are always on the inside looking out if you **WEAR** this **KING of COATS**, which **KILLS KOLD KLIMATES**.

For Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics, and all other Outdoor Workers

A **NEAT, COMFORTABLE** and **WARM** coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



It stands for **MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT** and **MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER**.

Remember there is **NO "Just as good"** as the H. B. K. Brand. For sale by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

109

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

Five Ontario agricultural college students are in jail at Guelph as a result of Hallowe'en pranks.

The Mormon church at Salt Lake City has placed the ban on plural marriages among members of that cult.

## DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc. D., Ph. D.

\$1.31 post paid

This is one of the most valuable books on dry farming that has yet been published, and a study of it would be of great value to farmers in those parts of Western Canada where dry farming is being reduced to a science. The author of the book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is valuable on the subject of dry farming. A great deal of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. A number of the illustrations are taken from dry farms that are being conducted by Prof. Aitkinson in Montana, and these farms are considered by experts to be the most up-to-date dry farms on the continent. For the man who is handling a dry farm proposition a book of this kind is almost invaluable, as it covers a thorough conservation of soil moisture, and gives information on the various methods of cultivation necessary with different varieties of soil. The book is considered in this light by a great many American colleges, and has been introduced into them as a text book.

Among the subjects discussed in the book are:

History of Dry-Farming	The Campbell System
Some Points in Practice	Dry-Farming Zones
The Conservation of Soil Moisture	Dry-Land Crops
Rainfall and Evaporation	The Traction Engine in Dry-Farming
The Problem of Tillage	Dry-Land Experiments

Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil."

The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

## Books on Free Trade and Protection

Free Trade—Avebury .....	\$ .75
The Theory of International Trade with Some of Its Applications to Economic Policy—Bastable .....	1.25
On Free Trade—Clarke .....	.20
The Trade Policy of Great Britain and Her Colonies since 1860 — Fuchs .....	2.50
Free Trade a Failure From the First—Gaskell .....	.60
The Tariff and the Trusts—Pierce .....	1.50
Protective and Preferential Import Duties—Pigou .....	.90
Sixty Years of Protection in Canada (1846-1907)—Porritt .....	1.50
Free Trade in Being—Rea .....	.75
The Return of Protection—Smart .....	1.00
Public Addresses—Bright .....	4.00
Speeches on Free Trade—Cobden .....	.29
Trade and Tariffs—Robertson .....	1.25

Sent post paid upon receipt of price.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

## Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

## Direct Legislation

Continued from Page 9

politicians. John Wanamaker, to show the people the value of the rights they were losing, offered to pay \$3,000,000.00 for the franchises if they were valid; but the mayor signed the grants to the conspirators, and the city received no compensation whatever! This act of defiance of the public will aroused the indignation of the city and the nation, but without Direct Legislation the outraged citizens were helpless.

Note the contrast in Kansas City, in December, 1909, under Direct Legislation. Sixteen years before the franchises held by the traction interests of that city were to expire, their holders sought to extend them an additional twenty-six years, or a total of forty-two years. The terms of the extension were not fair to the city. The council granted the franchise, but the people filed a Referendum petition which brought the grant

to an election. Vast sums were spent by the traction interests, but the voters rejected the franchise.

The people of Kansas City protected their rights by using the proper governmental machinery with which they had been wise enough to provide themselves. The people of Philadelphia, from the lack of such machinery, suffered their rights to be flagrantly violated.

The above illustrations are taken from the pamphlet issued by the Direct Legislation League of the State of Washington, 4144 14th Ave., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

## The Quarrel

Continued from Page 8

"I didn't," he said gently.

"Well, if I made a mistake in the words—"

"You didn't."

"Then, don't you see? I know it couldn't be my picture, or Alan wouldn't have said, 'Who is it?' Nor your mother's or sister's either, since both are well known to him. Don't you see?" she said wistfully. "Haven't you anything to say?"

"Yes, I say this." He flung his arms wide in quiet, impressive despair—"If we can't trust each other—if our first instinct is not to trust each other—if we can't build our future on each other's love and honor—had we better go on?"

"You want to end it?" she faltered with stiff lips.

Where they stood the dusk was heavy. Their faces, revealed and shrouded in the leaping and falling of the gypsy fire, were like the faces of accusing phantoms. Bob heard a sob, bitterly fought against, break from her, and in a wild way her hands sought his, crushing a ring into them.

"It is ended," she moaned.

But he held her hands fast. "Answer me first." His lips were close to hers. "Do you trust me, Betty?" he whispered, with deep, penetrating tenderness. Do you believe that I love and honor you? Could I lie to and cheat what I love and honor? Aren't you first with me? Wouldn't I shield you against the whole world? Aren't you my saint and my good angel as well as my sweetheart? Could I love you better than I do? Could I need you more?"

"Forgive me, forgive me," she whispered, and their lips met. All the other kisses they had given each other were humbled by this one. It was big with soul, humility and pardon—a sacrament.

They went on to the camp, hand in hand, in silence. They were on the heights that tower in some silences and from which the valley of ordinary speech must be reached deviously and slowly.

Hours later they were saying good-night. Betty was standing under the lifted flap of the tent.

"Don't you want to ask me something?" Bob said.

"Perhaps you will tell me without my asking," she smiled, her eyes still penitent.

"You don't even want to know the color of her eyes?"

"Nor of her hair—unless you tell me yourself."

"Well, she hasn't any hair," said Bob.

"No hair?"

"No hair—and only one tooth—and the tooth sticks out."

"Oh!"—she clasped her head in her hands in sudden enlightenment—"it's that hideous baby picture of me. That's what you were talking to my nurse about that day she came to see me—she gave it to you. It was nasty of her. Oh, Bob," she pleaded, "do give it to me, dear. It's so—so plain."

"I like it," said Bob fatuously.—Lippincotts.

## Want Government Operation

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade November 1, a resolution, not only urging the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, but demanding its construction and operation by the Dominion government through an independent commission, was passed. There was a large attendance at the meeting and the resolution, as follows, was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the Dominion government has by legislation provided for the sale by way of pre-emption, and otherwise, of land, the proceeds of which were to be set aside for the purpose of construction of a railroad to Hudson's Bay;

"And, whereas, the minister of the interior in introducing the bill providing such legislation stated it was as a means

of insuring the early completion of the railway to Hudson Bay, and the prime minister and the minister of railways have since stated that it is the intention of the government to provide for the immediate construction of such railway;

"And, whereas, under that provision land has now been disposed of representing an amount of over \$21,000,000, exclusive of interest;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this board desires to place on record its gratification that the wishes of the Western provinces, in the opening out of the Hudson's Bay route, are now to have effect. And further, to place on record its opinion that the full benefits to Canada of the opening of this alternative route to the world's markets will be secured only if the government builds this railway as a national work and retains its ownership in perpetuity, and that such railway is operated by the government itself under independent commission, and that the government should effect such arrangements as to make the highway equally available to all Canadian railways."

The resolution was introduced by ex-Mayor James H. Ashdown, who, in urging its passage said in part:

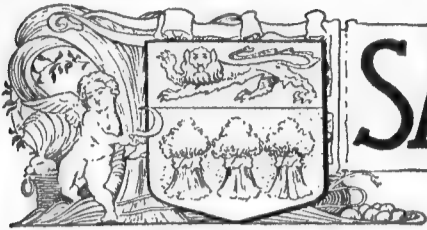
"We are now in the position, after long agitation, of having something tangible before us. In 1908 the government took the matter up, and by legislation provided for the disposal of lands in the West in such a way that the proceeds would go for the construction of this railroad. The minister of railways, in speaking on a certain occasion, remarked: 'I am insisting on the pre-emption provision as a means of ensuring the early building of the railway to Hudson's Bay. We believe that by that provision we would be able to raise a fund for the railway.'"

"Time has gone on, and according to the reports issued by the Dominion government, lands have been sold to an amount of \$21,000,000. It is anticipated that with the interest when all the money is in, it will be about \$24,000,000. It is estimated that the cost of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway will be somewhere in the vicinity of \$18,000,000 so that there is ample money in sight for the purpose."

"The people of the West are anxious for the construction of this road, and not only do they think that it should be constructed by the government, but that it should be operated in such a way as to give the greater amount of benefit to the country. My own opinion certainly is that the road should be built by the government, should be owned by the government, and should be controlled completely by the government. There ought also to be running rights for the other Canadian companies, and the rates of freight on our outgoing grain and produce should be a through rate from the point of shipment. We are all of the opinion that the road must be a common road for the benefit of all. I do not care about the interests of the corporations, but the interests of the people of the country."

H. M. Belcher, who seconded the resolution, thought that the board would have no difficulty in speaking with an unanimous voice its opinion that the road should be built and controlled by the government. If the road was operated by the government that would serve as a check on the unfair rates which might be made by railway corporations.

F. W. Drewry presided at the meeting, and the other members present were: H. M. Belcher, J. H. Ashdown, A. L. Johnson, R. L. Richardson, J. E. McAllister, John Stovel, A. Harstone, J. Thomson, D. E. Sprague, N. Bawlf, John A. Girvin, J. H. Willard, Arthur Congdon, T. D. Robinson, M. Bull, A. Macdonald, N. T. MacMillan, Wm. Bulman, A. McAllister, John Wildman, W. Reynolds, Andrew Strang, G. N. Jackson, J. G. Dagg, H. Miller, G. F. Carruthers, J. H. Chambers, C. B. Piper, Arthur Wickson, T. R. Deacon, G. A. Glines, J. E. Holland, E. D. Martin, Geo. Fisher, John Fleming, R. Driscoll, G. M. Newton, J. G. Chisholm, C. M. Scott, Edward Barry, and C. N. Bell, secretary.



# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:  
E.N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw  
President:  
F. M. Gates, Fillmore  
Vice-President:  
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:  
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:  
E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; George Langley, Maymout; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:  
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

## Executive Meeting

A meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the office of the secretary-treasurer, Moose Jaw, on Oct. 28, at 9.30 a.m. The meeting in the morning was opened with Vice-President Murray in the chair, a telegram having been received from Mr. Gates stating that he would be present in the afternoon. The forenoon was taken up in discussing general subjects regarding the progress and welfare of the association. The correspondence files regarding the Ottawa delegation, district conferences and organization purposes for a fall campaign were laid before the executive.

Mr. Gates arrived at noon, and the question of the Ottawa delegation was gone into and resulted in the following resolution: Moved by Mr. Hawkes, seconded by Mr. Murray, "That the executive endorse the action previously taken by the secretary regarding the Ottawa trip, and that he proceed with all the necessary organization work for a successful carrying out of the object in view." Carried. Moved by Messrs. Maharg and Hawkes: "That each member of the executive consider himself a delegate on the Ottawa demonstration." Carried. Moved by Mr. Partridge, seconded by Mr. Murray: "That the secretary write President McQuaig, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, asking him to call a meeting of the council to meet at Ottawa on the arrival of the Grain Growers' special on the 14th of December. Further, that the secretary endeavor to arrange for a meeting of the executives and such of the directors and other delegates of the three provinces as might be useful in the preparation of the proposals to be made to the government, the meeting to be held in Winnipeg on the 9th and 10th of December."

Re organization work. Consideration was given to the different proposals re organization, one of District Conventions being held, the other of adopting the plan to hold a meeting at each association during the intervening time previous to the Ottawa delegation. After full discussion it was decided that the convention idea was the most feasible plan, and each officer pledged himself to give at least one week to this work, leaving all arrangements in the hands of the secretary.

The question of interviewing the provincial government regarding the resolutions passed at our last convention was considered, and on motion of Messrs. Murray and Maharg, the president and Mr. Hawkes were appointed a committee to interview the government with a view to finding out what steps the government will take at the coming session to give assent to the wishes of the Grain Growers. The secretary was instructed to write the government and arrange for a suitable date for the interview. The meeting was arranged for Friday, the 4th of November. Considerable discussion was raised re the probable outcome of the report of the elevator commission. The president reported that from information he had received, the report would not be available before it was laid on the table of the legislature. The secretary verbally informed the executive that it would not be likely that he could perform the duties of secretary-treasurer much longer, and suggested that they be on the lookout for a new servant in that capacity.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the advisability of an earlier date for the annual convention, but owing to the proposed Ottawa delegation, the Manitoba and Alberta conventions, the sitting of the Saskatchewan legislature, and the necessity for having the elevator commission report in the hands of the people before our convention, it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the time being. Several letters re crop failures and

scarcity of feed, help, etc., in several parts were read, and the following resolution was passed: Moved by Mr. Maharg, seconded by Mr. Partridge: "That the executive of the S.G.G.A. desire to draw the attention of the minister of agriculture to the need of provision in certain districts of the province for seed grain to settlers for the next season, as shown by the attached letter, and respectfully recommend that the minister institute enquiries in such districts with a view to alleviating possible distress. Several other matters were considered before the meeting adjourned."

### SOUTH MOOSE JAW AWAKE

A joint meeting of the Red Lake, Camlachie and Cataraqui Grain Growers' Associations was held in the Quincey school house on the 31st of October to discuss the advisability of taking advantage of Sir Wilfrid's invitation to send a delegate to Ottawa. Mr. Wolfe, president of the Red Lake Association, occupied the chair. Mr. Sinclair was secretary. The chairman explained the necessity of being represented at Ottawa in the coming delegation to the Government, and as the

expense of a delegate would be considerable on a similar plan, at which it is expected delegates will gather from all the surrounding associations.

Over twenty different prominent grain growers have been asked to prepare papers and appear at one or more of these meetings and take part in the deliberations. You will see by the enclosed schedule where these conferences are to be held, and the date. If one of them is scheduled for your point, kindly do all you can to advertise it to the associations around about you. Make all provisions possible re halls, hotel accommodation for two or three speakers, etc. Take everything on and go in to make this a success. The central is loaded with work and is doing all it can. These kind of meetings may not be the best, but the better ones will follow. Do not question now, or criticize, but try your best to make it go. There are several associations who would like the meeting that is to be at your point held at theirs. If your point is not on the schedule, go in to get all your members that possibly can to attend one of these conferences nearest to them. The points are chosen as well as possible to meet the many considerations necessarily entering into such arrangements. No doubt there are errors. We wish we could avoid them.



The butcher's wagon calls at the homestead at Delisle, Sask.

erable, perhaps one would be sufficient for the three associations. It was decided that one delegate at least should be sent. Several questions were discussed, viz., the tariff, the high price of lumber, the banking act, and other disadvantages under which the farmer labors. The matter of electing the delegate was held over until the second Friday in November, when the following associations will meet at Red Lake: Red Lake, Newberry, Camlachie, Cataraqui. In the meantime a committee is at work organizing a box social to be held in the Red Lake school house on the 10th of Nov. to raise funds for the delegate or delegates.

THOS. CONLAN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

### TO OUR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Brothers,—A Grain Growers' conference is being held at Saskatoon on the 15th and 16th of November. The full board of directors will confer with the chairmen of the organization districts, and as many Grain Growers as may see fit to gather for consultation and advice. At the close of this conference a group of these officers will visit the following central points in each organization district and conduct a con-

All nearby associations should attend the Saskatoon meeting. Routes for speakers will be definitely arranged at Saskatoon. Meetings commence in the morning at 9:30, afternoon 2:30, and evening 8 o'clock. Local officers should go on and hold the conference should anything occur to break any of these plans. There are as good men locally as those far afield. Go in to think out that which is best for our association. Have a good meeting in any case. After that, On to Ottawa.

F. W. GREEN, Secretary.  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

### Schedule of Meetings

- No. 1—  
Nov. 17—Strassburg; conference afternoon, night mass meeting.  
Nov. 18—Hazelcliff; conference afternoon, night mass meeting.  
No. 2—  
Nov. 16—Nokomis, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 17—Jasmin, evening, and morning of 18th.  
Nov. 18—Atwater, evening.  
Nov. 19—Salteoats, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 21—Springside, afternoon and evening.

### TO ALL SECRETARIES

Branch secretaries are reminded that our offer of a three month's subscription for Ten Cents expires December 1st. After that date we cannot accept any more of these trial subscriptions. This is an excellent means of procuring Association members and numerous branches have sent in these three month's subscriptions for all prospective members in their districts, as well as active members who do not take THE GUIDE. The amount involved is small—Ten Cents each—and a few dollars expended this way on the part of each branch, will produce results which will surpass all expectations. Please take the matter up at your next meeting—Education means victory!

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

- Nov. 22—Foam Lake, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 23—Lannigan, afternoon and evening.  
No. 3—  
Nov. 16—Zealandia, evening (then drive to).  
Nov. 17—Outlook, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 18—Tugaske, afternoon and evening.  
No. 4—  
Nov. 14—Bethune, afternoon and evening (on way up).  
Nov. 14—Craik, afternoon and evening (Party No. 2 on way up).  
No. 5—  
Nov. 16—Hanley, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 17—Lumsden, evening.  
Nov. 18—Tregarva, afternoon.  
Nov. 19—Grand Coulee, afternoon.  
No. 6—  
Nov. 17—Perdue, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 18—Phippen, afternoon and evening.  
No. 7—  
Nov. 17—Lashburn, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 18—North Battleford, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 19—Radisson, afternoon and evening.  
No. 8—  
Nov. 22—Melfort, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 23—Melfort, morning and afternoon.  
Nov. 24—Prince Albert, afternoon and evening.  
No. 9—  
Nov. 29—Milestone, afternoon and evening.  
Nov. 30—Estevan, afternoon and evening.  
Dec. 1—Carnduff, afternoon and evening.  
Dec. 2—Wawota, evening, 8.30.  
Dec. 3—Wawota, morning conference.  
No. 10—  
Dec. 6—Moose Jaw, afternoon and evening.  
Dec. 7—Moose Jaw, morning and afternoon.

### ON TO OTTAWA

Now that the local associations of the Grain Growers are in many instances appointing delegates to join in the march to Ottawa, I would like to make a few remarks on the importance of this delegation to the seat of federal power. I will take the Hudson Bay railway first as being the oldest matter under discussion, and as this has been perennially threshed out ever since I have been in Canada (27 years), and its necessity clearly demonstrated, I will only add one more advantage it will be to the West. That is, it will largely solve the labor question, especially at harvest time, at which period the difficulty of obtaining help is becoming more accentuated as the years roll on.

With regard to the terminal elevators, as the Grain Exchange do not appear to have taken steps to clean this Augean stable and put an end to the deliberate robbery of the farming community of three provinces, this delegation should not leave Ottawa until they have the pledge of the Opposition as well as the Government that the forthcoming session of parliament shall not close until these

elevators pass under direct federal government control. With regard to the tariff, no implement or tool used in the production of wealth should be subject to a tax, such tax is a direct imposition on the industry in which it is used. The fishermen's nets, the miner's picks, the lumbermen's axes and saws, and the farmers' implements should be free.

With regard to the march on Ottawa I would point out to my brother agriculturists that they have hitherto stood entirely alone in their efforts to ameliorate their condition, and must expect to remain so. There were two evidences lately given of this isolation. The first is that the Manufacturers' Association have lately said that their members are out for the "stuff." The second is the complement to the first. The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association have, it would appear by the papers, decided that their members are not to supply lumber to those retail dealers who handle American lumber; or in other words, "boycott them." Though they do not use this term it amounts to the same.

It is noticeable that in all the advances that have been made in the freer shipment of grain, they have been brought about by the efforts of the farmers' organizations only. In no instance have our efforts been endorsed by the boards of trade, and certainly these efforts have never, to my knowledge, been before the boards of trade conventions, for the very good reason that our successes have tended to lessen somebody's profit. Neither can we hope at any time to find our cause championed by these, as should any merchant have sufficient courage to place himself openly in line with the farmers, he would find himself at once brought to book by some one or other of the twenty-five hundred manufacturers who now rule Canada. In fact, like the retail lumber man, he would have his supplies cut off, or in other words be boycotted. Therefore you farmers, you yeomen of the plains, continue to organize, organize, organize, and on to Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

WALTER SIMPSON.

Regina, Sask.

#### LOOK AT MARQUIS

At a meeting of our local association held tonight it was decided that we send a delegate to Ottawa with the monster deputation. Thirty-four dollars was subscribed on the spot, but as there were only one dozen present, there are a lot to be seen yet. Could you give me any idea as to what amount will be required to pay a delegate's expenses. Wishing you all success in the work.

JOHN GENGE, Sec.

Marquis, Sask.

#### THE OTTAWA INVITATION

With reference to the elevator question which I had occasion whilst in the West, to discuss with the Grain Growers' Associations, the government is now ready to receive a delegation of the Grain Growers on this matter at any time that may be convenient to them. I address a similar letter to the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Alberta.

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

F. W. Green, Esq.

Secretary S. G. G. A.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

#### "AN ETHEREAL ILLUSION"

"London, October 18.—Sir Joseph Laurence writes to the press enclosing a letter from Mr. Robert Meighen, of Montreal, who says that the Grain Growers' Association does not represent more than twenty-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada, and that there is no substantial demand for free trade in the North West. Lowering the tariff would be bad for Canada, Mr. Meighen declares."

Who is Sir Jos. Laurence anyway, and who is Robert Meighen? What is the Grain Growers' Association? Who are the farmers of Western Canada? What is the tariff? And what is free trade? Weighty matters all of them, or they wouldn't have been referred to by Mr. Meighen. Since Mr. Meighen has written to Sir Jos. Laurence, and Sir Jos. has published the letter, doubtless the matters referred to are settled in their imagination. But by the middle of December they will wake up to the fact that only a wish had been father of their thought. Only an ethereal effusion, illusive and disappointing as Halley's comet. Just a midsummer's

dream and nothing when compared to the realities of the genuine nightmare such as they may expect when they see our special train bound for Ottawa.

"BLUEFIELDS"

#### TUGASKE CENTRAL

I have received your letter of the 4th inst. re organization, and also literature, for which I am obliged. I will distribute the same at our next meeting. I believe that Tugaske would be as good a point as you could get in this district for a conference. There is a good sized town hall in which the meetings could be held. Bridgeport is at present not a very central point but rather on the outside.

A. H. BRYAN, Secretary.  
Bridgeford, Sask.

#### A CONVENTION SUGGESTION

Your letter of the 4th inst., and enclosures received, also literature. We believe Carnduff would be a good point at which to hold a convention. The association is well represented there.

With reference to the annual convention you, no doubt, will pardon a suggestion, and this is: that some one of expert knowledge be secured to introduce the more important resolutions, such as: Direct Legislation, Vacant land tax, etc. This would give form to the discussions and add force to the expressions of our judgment on the subjects of the resolution.

At our last convention, after the session began, I noticed my name attached to two important resolutions, viz: Direct Legislation and Taxation of Land Values. To do myself justice I would have needed a good deal of time and to do a good deal of reading. To do the subjects justice some one else would be required. Discussions at any convention are so often chaotic that their usefulness is destroyed.

W. D. MOORE, Sec'y.

Gainsboro, Sask.

#### THEY HOPE TO ORGANIZE

(Addressed to G.G.G.Co. and referred to S. G. G. A.)

I received your letter yesterday, and thank you very much for the advice and information you so kindly sent me. Also for the grading of the samples. I am sorry I did not hear of your Company before I shipped my wheat, but I hope to do business with you in the future. I will talk Grain Growers' Grain Co. with all my friends around here, as there are lots like myself who don't know the Company. But from reading THE GUIDE, and the information you sent I have already great confidence in the future of your Company, and I see the end of some of these elevators who are here to take it out of the unfortunate ones who deal with them. We hope to form a Grain Growers' association here in Hawarden. I have already spoken to several who see the need of it. Thanking you again for your trouble in answering my letter, I remain,

THOS. T. TAYLOR.

Hawarden, Sask.

#### INFORMATION WANTED

We have quite a few farmers in here who say they would like to start a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in this country, but we do not exactly know how to start the thing going. Can you kindly switch me on to some one who may be at the head of affairs in Moose Jaw. We had very fair crops in here this year and hope to get threshed shortly, after which I expect we shall have to bring a little in to town, "eighty miles, no railway," to get something to exist on this winter.

W. H. LAWRENCE.

Stonehenge, Sask.

Addressed to Hugh McKellar of the M. J. Agri. Society, and referred to G.G.A.

#### THIRSTING FOR INFORMATION

I intend as soon as I can spare time to organize a branch of the G. G. A. Please send constitution, and any other literature which would facilitate organization.

THOS. ULOD.

Covington, Sask.

#### WILL JOIN FOR LIFE

I have read with interest the literature you so kindly sent me. I intend calling a meeting about the middle of November. I am anxious to become a life member. Must I wait till there is a G. G. A. here, or can I forward the necessary money to you? Please send me any literature you may have for distribution or tell me where I can procure some. I find some

## Audel's Gas Engine Manual

by Th. Audel. The vast acres of Canada's Last West will be a long time untilled and would be a considerable time longer were it not for the advent of the twentieth century new power—GAS. Seasons wait for no man, and the success or failure of the crop depends upon the work required being performed at the proper time, whether it be in seeding, cultivation or harvesting. The great need of the West

is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for the sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural, then, that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various detail of construction and operation and in easy understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages, and is well illustrated by diagrams, printed in large, clear type, on good paper and will be the best read book in the farm household.

The work is divided into 27 chapters dealing with Historical Development; Laws of Permanent Gases; Theoretical Working Principles; Actual Working Cycles; Graphics of the Action of Gases; Indicator Diagrams of Engine Cycles; Indicator Diagrams of Gas Engines; Fuels and Explosive Mixtures; Gas Producer Systems; Compression, Ignition and Combustion; Design and Construction; Governing and Governors; Ignition and Igniters; Installation and Operation; Four-Cycle Horizontal Engines; Four-Cycle Vertical Engines; Four-Cycle Double-Acting Engines; Two-Cycle Engines; Foreign Engines; Oil Engines; Marine Engines; Testing; Instruments used in Testing; Nature and Use of Lubricants; Hints on Management and Suggestions for Emergencies; The Automobile Motor; Useful Rules and Tables. Post paid... **\$2.00**

Book Department

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

## WINCHESTER

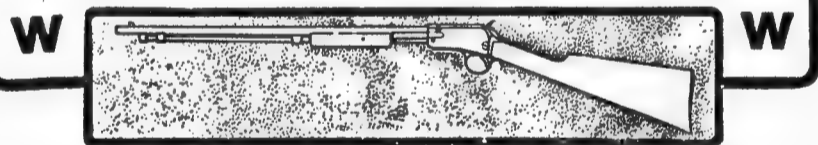
### .22 CALIBER REPEATER

#### Handling Short, Long and Long Rifle Cartridges

The Winchester Model 1906 handles, without any readjustment, either of these three cartridges, which makes it equally well adapted for target or small game shooting. It takes down easily and packs in a small compass. The list price is only \$10.50 and it retails for less. It is the best value in a rifle ever offered.

A BOY'S GUN IN PRICE, BUT A MAN'S GUN IN QUALITY

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—the Red W Brand—are Sold Everywhere.



of the farmers round here have not the ghost of a notion what the G. G. A. is. Any further information you can give me that will be of help. I shall be very glad to receive. I have had a letter from the secretary-treasurer of Lawson G. G. A. (Mr. J. H. Stevenson), kindly offering help, which I shall very gladly accept.

HARRY T. GOULE.

Maplebrush, Sask.

Note.—A great many are waiting with Life Memberships, but there is a continual dropping in of them at this office addressed to Fred W. Green, Box 308, Moose Jaw, containing \$12.00. This Mr. Green has to pay over to the trustees of the Life Fund, who issue the Life Certificate. There really is no need for so much waiting. It is one of the simplest and most pleasant tasks we have to perform. So send in the Life Fees.

F. W. GREEN.

#### MOUNT GREEN ORGANIZED

Some of our members, our president and myself, helped to organize a new branch on Saturday, October 29th, at Mount Green. They seem to have quite a number eager to join. You will probably hear from their Secretary in a few days.

JAS. L. SALMOND, Sec'y. Excelsior.  
Hansom, Sask.

#### CARNOUSTIC REPORTS

Enclosed please find money order for \$10.50, in payment of fifty per cent of membership fees of the Carnoustic Grain Growers' Association, for which please

send your official receipt to the above address and oblige.

J. D. MERCER, Jr., Sec'y.  
Carnoustic, Sask.

#### WELL DONE DISLEY

Enclosed please find Money Order for \$3 for six new members. Kindly send receipt in due course and oblige. At a meeting held here yesterday it was decided to send a delegate to Ottawa. We can foresee great results from this effort, and let us sincerely hope that those who are being sent as delegates today may be sent down as members in the near future. Re central point to meet executive from Central association. At our meeting held here yesterday it was thought that Bethune would be a very good point. Eight delegates were appointed to meet the executive and we are looking forward to meeting you all personally. We like you to feel that we are here to stay, and that this movement is going to spread over the whole province, and we hope that that your presence amongst us will bring in more members and help to revive the spirits of the sickly.

ALEX. COLVIN, Sec.  
Disley, Sask.

#### BLUEHILLS A HUSTLER

Mr. Wm. Levere, the new secretary of Blue Hills Association recently called in, reports regular weekly meetings, and an endeavor on their part to study the many questions involved in being up-to-date, fully equipped, Canadian farmers. Not only that, but to fit each member of the

# CUSTOM TANNING *Save Your Hides Pelts and Tallow*

Ship them to us and we will either purchase them at their highest market prices, or tan and manufacture the skins into any kind of leather or the finest of Rugs and Robes.

Our facilities for Custom Tanning are unexcelled. With a corps of experts from the foremost Tanneries in the United States we are in a position to give the best results. We

use the famous Indian method of Tanning that gives the skin that much desired pliability and renders it positively waterproof.

We guarantee that all hides sent us will be marked in such a way that you will be sure of receiving the same one back.

Send for Booklet containing instructions to shippers and prices.

**Winnipeg Tanning Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.**

association so that he will be trained to fill any position our citizenship is likely to require or demand. Mr. Levere took out a package of our association buttons. You should see an association meeting regularly. The men, the women, the boys, the girls; all wearing our button; all on time; meeting being conducted according to proper parliamentary order and form; each member learning to take the chair; each learning to address the chair; being gently criticised and put right when wrong; all done quietly and kindly; the meeting being bright, instructive, elevating, entertaining and effective alike on the individual and community. Yes, you should see an association so conducted. Then you would certainly want one in every schoolhouse in the land.

F. W. G.

## BELLE PLAIN IN FAVOR

Beg to report that our local association is very much in favor of the Ottawa delegation idea. As we are not sure of what is the best way to equalize the cost of the trip, we would like to know of any plan our Central executive has decided upon. Enclosed please find one dollar for membership fees to date.

H. BATE, Sec.

Belle Plain, Sask.

## A POLE STAR

At a meeting held here last Saturday it was unanimously agreed that our local branch of the Association send a representative to Ottawa in December, and I. N. Fitzpatrick was appointed a delegate. Our branch will, of course, meet the expenses of its delegate, and shall be glad to hear from you as to the likelihood of our being able to obtain a cheap fare. Any other information, no doubt, you will send me in due course so that I can communicate same to Mr. Fitzpatrick.

W. T. COUPAR,

Star City, Sask.

## GREENWOOD'S SUGGESTIONS

Replying to yours of October 11th, re Ottawa delegation, we heartily endorse same and believe each branch should pay their delegate's expenses. We have appointed our delegate, Mr. Stanley Rackham. We suggest North Battleford for conference. In one of your circulars you spoke of organization work. This matter was discussed at our last meeting and we have taken a district north of us where we are going to try and organize a branch this fall if possible. I believe this is a matter which every branch should be specially interested in. "Organize one new branch this winter."

GEO. PENSOM, Sec.

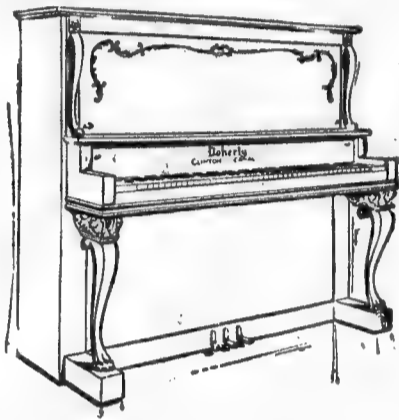
Greenwood, Sask.

## ITUNA ACTIVE

Herewith please find balance of fees due for 1910. We are holding a directors' meeting on November 4th, to audit and pass accounts for the year, and also to discuss plans of campaign for winter meetings, by which means we hope to increase our membership and strengthen our position. We suggest Nokomis for conference. We heartily endorse your action re the Ottawa delegation. Every association should do its utmost in this matter.

A. E. RAYMER, Sec.

Ituna, Sask.



## Don't You Want a Piano?

Write and ask us to show you how you may obtain one

**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

*On Thirty Days Trial.*

We pay the freight to your door. If it pleases you, if you like it better than any other piano on the market, keep it and pay our **WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICE** on **EASY TERMS**. If you don't think we are making you the **GREATEST PIANO OFFER** you ever saw, notify us and we will take it away without one cent of expense to you. You are dealing with one of the **GREATEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS** in the world and of the highest standing for over forty years, so you take no chances.

## Why we make this Wonderful Offer?

It is the ambition of Mr. Doherty, the founder and President of this Company, to place a Doherty Piano in every refined home in Canada where a Piano is not already owned. This offer is made by his discretion and authority. He takes all the risk. Don't hesitate, but write or fill out the attached coupon at once. We can't promise to renew this offer after this month, so act quickly.

## COUPON

W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD., 282 HARGRAVE STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen,—Please forward at once illustrations of your Pianos, together with prices and full particulars of your free trial offer, explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for thirty days' free trial without expense to me.

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

**W. Doherty Organ & Piano Co. Ltd.**

WESTERN BRANCH ..... 282 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



## It Will Give You the Same Splendid Service

It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm.—W. W. Christmas, Oxbow, Sask.

To my mind there is nothing can take its place in a Blizzard.—Dr. L. E. Mylks, Clanwilliam, Man.

It is wonderful to me that such a useful article was not invented before.—W. E. Metcalfe, M.D., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Write for catalogue and see what other Doctors say about it. You might find your own Dr.'s amongst them. Mailed everywhere for \$1. AGENTS WANTED.

**MARTINIUS DYSTHE, Winnipeg, Canada**

Please find enclosed money order for the sum of \$4, being membership fees due the Central association from our local association here, in full to date.

R. R. TEGART, Sec.

## RESOLUTION FROM ROLEAU

"Resolved that this association approves of the subordinate associations of each province pooling the railway rates of their delegates to Ottawa, and that we suggest that every subordinate association send at least one delegate, and as many more as they may see fit."

Roleau, Sask. R. R. TEGART, Sec.

## EARL GREY REPORTS

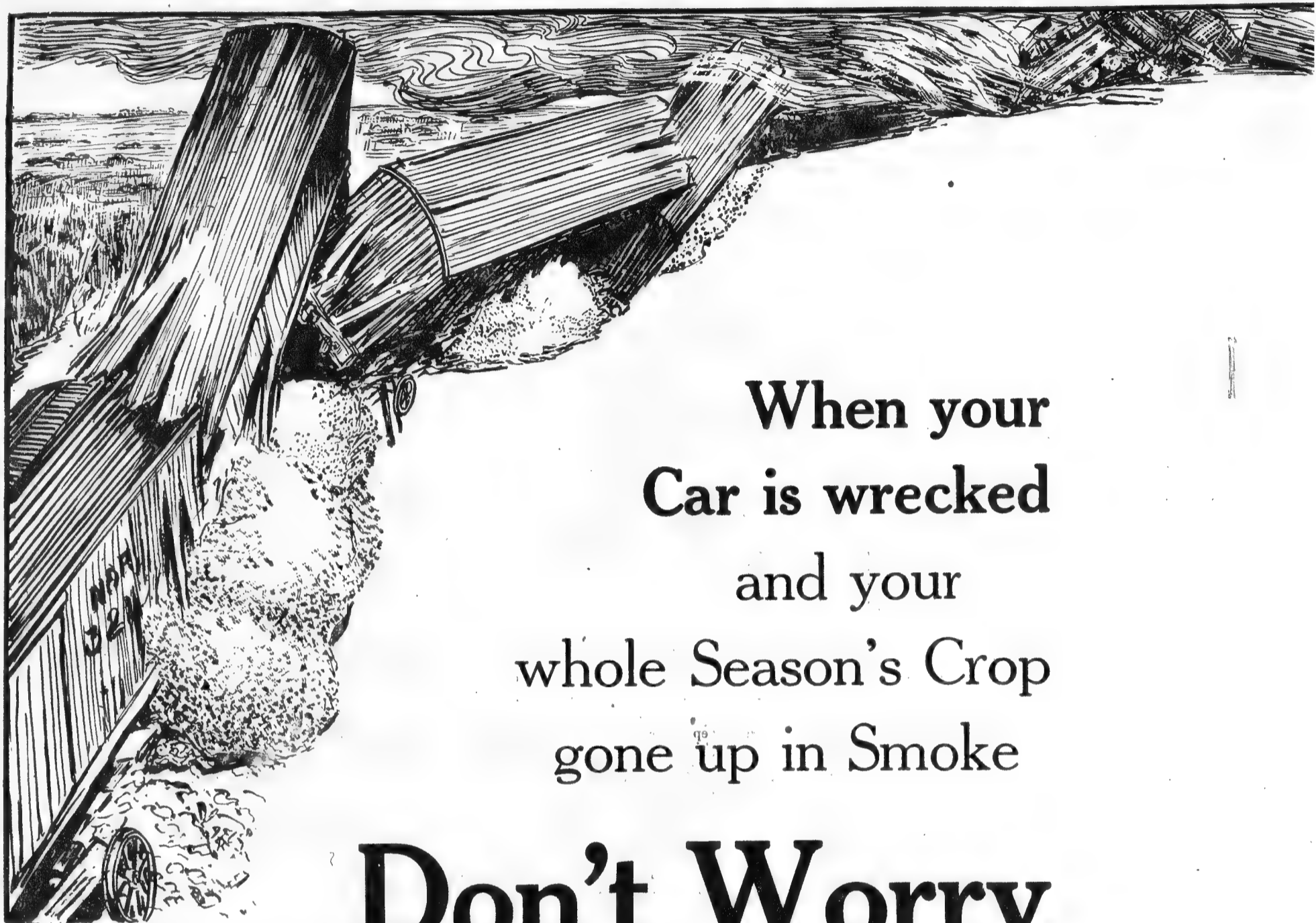
Re the literature, I am in hopes that I shall be able to get quite a few more members in before the year closes. I note that you wish a final statement sent in before the 20th of December. I will send one in before that date. Re the district conference, I think that this is a very good idea. I think that Strassburg would be about the most central and the most convenient, as there would be quite a lot of accommodation to be had. Re the Ottawa deputation, I think that this would be about the best way to deal with the questions. Please find enclosed the sum of \$8.00 for payment of further

membership fees to date. I am in hopes that I shall be able to remit a few more dollars before the year closes.

GUY FOSTER, Sec'y.  
Earl Grey, Sask.

Over three hundred students have been barred from the University of Minnesota because they have not been vaccinated.

The postoffice safe at Pilot Butte, Sask., was opened by burglars during the night of Oct. 29 and \$500 extracted.



When your  
Car is wrecked  
and your  
whole Season's Crop  
gone up in Smoke

## Don't Worry

If your car was consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company they will look after your interests and recover your loss. No need for hiring lawyers and going to a large expense. The Farmers' Company has a **Special Claims Department** with experts to handle your case without expense to you.

# GRAIN GROWERS' GRAI

607 Grain Exchange Bldg., CALGARY, Alta. . . . .

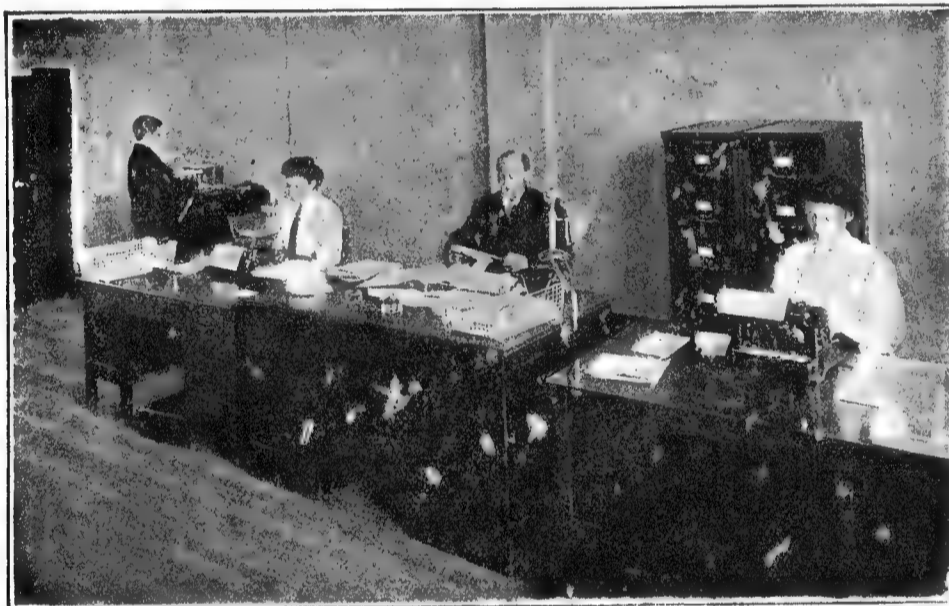


# Thousands of Dollars Saved for Western Farmers

Last Year the Grain Growers' Grain Company collected from the Railways over \$7,000 of Claims, all of which went into the Farmer's pocket.

## A Few of the Claims Collected

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 Cars wrecked in transit.    | 3 Over-charges for freight.                 |
| 2 Losses through car leaking. | 4 Expenses incurred in providing car doors. |



View of the Claims Department, Grain Growers' Grain Company

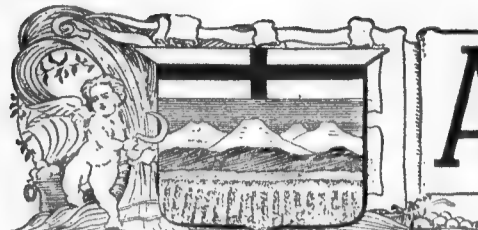
## NOTICE

### A WORD OF ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

**W**HEN your car is loaded note carefully the height of the grain in relation to the load-line. Have your grain weighed on a public scale if possible. See that the car is properly sea'ed and not left standing open over-night. Then, if anything happens and you wish to make a claim, you have strong accurate evidence to support your claim.

# GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Keewayden Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.



# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

## The Day of Mergers

The article which appeared in the issue of THE GUIDE for October 26, under the heading of "The Day of Mergers," was an interesting one and showed what we have to contend with when it comes to fighting the men with the financial status behind them. The following extract from the Canadian Collier's is also of interest and tends to show that public opinion will eventually change:

"In the last two years there have been one hundred and thirty-five mergers in Canada, involving two hundred million dollars. Merger is the smooth word for trust. It does not smell as bad by that name. Its promise is increased efficiency and decreased cost, but its fruit is monopoly and higher prices. The consumer does not live who ever found it work out any other way. It seems a pity that just as the United States thinks of taking the trust problem out of the oven Canada should begin to cook up a like peck of troubles of her own. Because co-operation of the right sort is a blessing it comes all too slowly. The wrong political economy of trusts being a bad habit, we learn all too quickly, as a parrot learns to swear. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association apprehended that the Western farmer did not know what protection meant. This is the answer. One hundred and thirty-five mergers in two years."

But possibly even more interesting still is the chance to secure some inside information about some of the mergers, and their methods of doing business. Take, for instance, the Dominion Canners, Limited, a merger composed of forty-three small companies, a company in which all farmers are more or less interested, as the canned goods are quite a staple article of diet in most places, and therefore, the following copy of the selling contract exacted by the Dominion canners from their customers before doing business with them is of interest, owing to the fact that the combination is shown very plainly therein: also by the fact that it is a copy of the present existing contract in force at the present time and probably signed by all the wholesalers in the country. Does it read like a combination? Well, slightly! Wonder what the chances are for breaking up such a scheme anyway?

### SELLING CONTRACT IN DUPLICATE

Between the Dominion Canners, Ltd., hereinafter called the "Company" and

hereinafter called the "Wholesaler."

In consideration of the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, the Wholesaler agrees to purchase exclusively from the Company for a period of one year from date, all domestic canned fruits and vegetables which the Wholesaler may require in their business of all kinds manufactured by the Company and will also purchase at least 50 per cent. of their total year's requirements of any other goods of a kind manufactured by the Company, such as baked beans, jams, jellies, preserved fruits, condensed milk and evaporated cream, and further agrees not to contract for season 1911-12 or later until after July 1st, 1911.

1. The canned fruits and vegetables shall be sold under two groups known as "A" and "B," a list of which shall be published and sent to the Wholesaler by the Company, such list price to show the prices at which the goods will be sold in the different territories. The difference in prices between group "A" and group "B" being 2½ cents per dozen.

2. All private brands or labels shall be listed in group "A". The opening standard brands for groups "A" and "B" goods shall be lowest of the season for those brands.

3. On or before December 1st in each year, the prices of all canned fruits and vegetables sold under the brands comprised in groups "A" and "B" shall be advanced at least 2½ cents per dozen and may be advanced at other times as the Company see fit.

4. The price of said goods shall be payable sixty days after the shipment with-

out discount, or if paid within 20 days after shipment, a discount of 1½ per cent. will be allowed. The Company have the option as to the terms on which the goods shall be sold.

5. The Company will assemble goods for assorted cars where inter-factory shipments are necessary at an extra cost of one cent per case on the whole car. Cars will be loaded at the nearest factory at which the goods can be most conveniently assembled.

6. The Wholesaler hereby agrees not to sell or to allow anyone in their employ to sell directly or indirectly to any person, who has not executed a similar contract and has not violated same, either Wholesaler or Retailer by agent or otherwise, any of the products of the Company whether now in stock or owned by them or to be acquired after the date hereof wheresoever or howsoever obtained, at less than the stipulated selling prices and terms in force from time to time as per lists to be issued by the Company, a copy of the current selling price lists to be mailed to the Wholesaler as soon as issued.

7. The Wholesaler also agrees that they shall not give cash or credit notes, dis-

11. The Wholesaler agrees not to sell or otherwise supply the products of the Company to any person or company who have violated their contract with the Company, after having received notice from the Company that such violation has taken place. The Company consents to the Wholesaler selling to any other Wholesaler who shall have executed a similar agreement hereto at the wholesale price, provided permission is first obtained from the Company. The Wholesaler also agrees to advise their salesmen of the terms of this contract, and the Company also reserves the right to cancel the order for goods or any part thereof remaining unshipped in the event of the Wholesaler committing a breach of any of the terms of this contract.

12. The Wholesaler further agrees that when called upon, and in any event before payment of the discount hereinafter mentioned, they shall give unconditionally to the Company a declaration sworn to by the Wholesaler or by any member of the wholesale firm or by any traveller or anyone in their employ designated by the Company, showing that this contract has been carried out in all its terms. The Wholesaler shall not be entitled to the discount until such declaration has been given and all invoices for goods sold have



Barn of R. Tooke, Lyleton, Man.

counts, rebates or other benefits upon sales made or to be made of such products, nor shall they give or sell at a reduction or at an advance, other goods in consideration of sales of the products aforesaid which would in any way violate or reduce the selling price.

8. The Wholesaler also agrees not to buy domestic canned fruits or vegetables manufactured by any other manufacturer nor shall they sell either on their own account or as agent or otherwise, the product of any other Canadian manufacturer of canned fruits or vegetables.

9. The Wholesaler also covenants that they have not contracted for or bought any canned fruits or vegetables of the pack of 1910, put up by any other Canadian manufacturer, and any canned goods which they have in stock at the present time of other brands not listed in groups "A" and "B" shall be sold by them at not less than the prices fixed by the Company for the sale of said "B" group of canned fruits and vegetables.

10. The purchase and selling price lists in force from time to time during the continuance of this contract may be changed and other prices established, by mailing them, or otherwise notifying them to the Wholesaler: opening prices to be named as late as possible in the season.

been paid. Said discount shall be forfeited as liquidated damages for failure to comply with all the terms of this contract. The said discount cannot be anticipated by deducting the same from the invoices.

13. In consideration of the Wholesaler purchasing exclusively from the Company, as hereinbefore set forth and complying with all the terms of the contract, the Company agrees to pay and allow them a trade discount of ten per cent. upon f. o. b. factory price of all canned vegetables, and 12½ per cent. on all canned fruits so purchased, such discount to be paid half yearly on the first day of February in each year.

14. All canned fruits and vegetables sold to the Wholesaler are hereby guaranteed as to quality.

15. Travellers' order books in quadruplicate will be provided by the Company if required.

16. In case the Wholesaler shall sell goods outside the province in which their head office is situated, upon request the Company will supply them with price lists of the prices ruling in any other province in which they may solicit business, and they agree that in all cases they shall observe the price, terms and conditions ruling in such province.

### TO ALL SECRETARIES

Branch secretaries are reminded that our offer of a three months subscription for Ten Cents expires December 1st. After that date we cannot accept any more of these trial subscriptions. This is an excellent means of procuring Association members and numerous branches have sent in these three month's subscriptions for all prospective members in their districts, as well as active members who do not take THE GUIDE. The amount involved is small—Ten Cents each—and a few dollars expended this way on the part of each branch, will produce results which will surpass all expectations. Please take the matter up at your next meeting—Education means victory

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

**President:**  
James Bower, Red Deer  
**Vice-President:**  
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary  
**Secretary-Treasurer:**  
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

#### Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coalee.

#### District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George oLug, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

17. The Company reserves the right to introduce a special group at somewhat reduced prices, terms and discounts in order to meet special conditions in any locality or localities, if considered necessary.

18. In the event of a short pack caused by frost, drought or other unexpected causes, and consequent inability to put up a full pack, the Company will make to full extent of their pack a pro rata delivery to all buyers whose orders are accepted prior to July 15. On any undelivered portion of 60 per cent. of such booked orders the Company will pay Wholesalers 15 cents per case of two dozen tins. Subsequent orders to be booked subject to pack.

19. The Company cannot guarantee delivery of any particular brands from any special factory, but they will give early orders and shipping instructions the preference.

20. The Company agrees to ship the canned fruit and vegetables when ready. Payment shall be made by the Wholesaler for goods ordered but not shipped on 1st December, and they will be held by the Company for reasonable length of time thereafter, the Wholesaler to pay storage at rate of ½ cent per case per month and insurance after that date.

21. The Wholesaler agrees that all goods sold prior to December 1st, 1910, shall be charged and dated from time of shipment, and that any unshipped portion or order so taken shall be charged up not later than December 1st, 1910. The Wholesaler also agrees that in the event of an advance being advised by the Dominion canners on or before December 1st, 1910, that all goods sold and unshipped at that time shall be charged immediately upon receiving notice of such advance. On all canned goods sold after the 1st December the Wholesaler agrees to charge up at date of shipment at the prices ruling at the time of this shipment. Dated this ..... day of ..... 1910.

### OF A LOCAL NATURE

The regular meeting of Stainsleigh Union, held on Sept. 17, was not reported as the business transacted was of a purely local nature. The principal feature of the meeting was a discussion on the growing of wheat, led by Rev. A. A. Thompson. It was instructive and interesting to local farmers. The regular October meeting was held on the 22nd. This took more the form of a public meeting than a U.F.A. meeting, almost the entire evening being taken up with a discussion of road building. Early in the spring a Local Improvement district was formed here and councillors elected. About midsummer the councillors started to build roads, but their methods of road building did not meet with the approval of many of the taxpayers. They were requested to call a public meeting, but for some reason did not do so. At the September meeting of the U.F.A. it was decided to take up the road question at the next meeting. This was widely advertised and as a result three of the councillors were in attendance. The room was crowded, some driving as far as fifteen miles to attend the meeting. A very warm discussion lasting for three hours took place, the net result being nothing accomplished, and the meeting was adjourned for two weeks when the same subject will again be taken up. Now, while these subjects are of interest to the local union and will be of some profit thereby, it seems that the big problems which

mean much to every farmer in the province do not create the amount of interest they should, and the great subjects which are of so much importance to the West have scarcely been touched upon at all. The change might, however, come at a later date.

E. H. TWEEDLE, Secretary.  
Macklin, Sask.

The members of Stainsleigh Union are to be congratulated upon the fact that they have business of a purely local nature for consideration at their meetings. Too many think that the local matters should not interest them and then in spite of themselves interest in the work of the Union will wane. Where there is a strong local interest and where the members are prepared to get together and discuss same, there the strong and active workers will be found. The general matters are of great importance to all, but the local matters are of more vital importance to the local members. What is the use of trying to straighten out big things if one's own house is not in order first? Keep on discussing the matters of local interest, but send in a report of them so that the others can see what is being done.

E.J.F.

#### MOYERTON ORGANIZED

At the entertainment given at the opening of the new Moyerton school it was proposed that a Local Union of the U.F.A. should be organized. As the proposition seemed agreeable to everyone a motion was made placing Adam McDonald in the chair, with H. Benner as secretary. A call was made for members, and when sixteen had joined, motions were made adopting the constitution, and the following officers were then elected: President, Adam McDonald, McDonaldville; vice-president, Joseph Mayo, McDonaldville; secretary-treasurer, Henry Benner, Moyerton. At this stage, as the younger folks were getting restless, the meeting adjourned till Oct. 27.

At the adjourned meeting, where there was a good attendance of members, it was decided to hold regular meetings the first and third Thursdays in each month. A motion was also passed that the third Thursday, besides being set apart for regular business meetings, should be made a festive occasion and that a regular social entertainment would be held on that date. A committee, consisting of W. H. Collins, J. McDonald and Henry Benner, was appointed to arrange for an entertainment on Nov. 17, after which the meeting was adjourned.

HENRY BENNER, Secretary.  
Moyerton, Alta.

#### HARVEST HOME SUPPER

I have much pleasure in reporting a complete success at our Harvest Home Supper, which was held on Oct. 21. Proceedings opened at 6.30, and we finally adjourned at four o'clock the next morning. The function took place at Blackfoot school, which was prettily decorated with sheaves, "Equity" standing out plainly for all to mark, learn and inwardly digest. Our U.F.A. banner also formed a conspicuous ornament. Quite one hundred people were present, and all partook of the excellent hot supper provided, and things went without a hitch, willing hands making the work light. An excellent program of selections on the gramophone, songs, readings, recitations and violin solos was given. The "Highland Fling," by Misses Gordon and O. Range, and Mr. James McCormick with his typical Irish songs were specially appreciated, while the usual dances proved as popular as ever. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their supply of pies, jellies, etc., and every credit is due to our social committee for the splendid manner in which everything was arranged. Our school house, once seemingly so large, is growing too small for our efforts, and we shall soon have to be thinking seriously of a U.F.A. hall here.

JAS. STONE, Secretary.  
Blackfoot, Alta.

#### QUIT SELLING TO SPECULATORS

The question of the settlement of school lands is one that has been considerably discussed by the members

# SHARPEN YOUR TOOLS AT MY EXPENSE

I will send you a **Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder**, with ten Genuine Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an absolutely **free trial** lasting ten days.

I will guarantee that this Grinder will **not** draw the temper from steel. I don't want you to send me any money—not a cent. **I want to make you an offer so liberal that you simply cannot afford to refuse it.** I will give you the use of this magnificent outfit for **ten days absolutely FREE**—no red tape, no papers to sign, no obligations of any nature. Just get the outfit, use it ten days just as though it were your own, on your own work, sharpen your sickles, plowshares, cultivator shovels, scythes, axes—anything that is dull—then, if you wish, return it to me at my expense.

**Now, I want to tell you why I am making this offer**

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you? I want to prove to you that you can **easily keep all your farm tools in good condition, all the time, with this wonderful, simply wonderful, outfit which I send to you free.**

## Genuine Alectride (Hard Enough to Scratch the Diamond) Grinder—NOT an Emery Wheel

And Alectride is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even harder than the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and ruby. Alectride is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Alectride wheels which we furnish with this superb machine. Alectride is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Alectride. **It is the heat in which the worlds were formed.** Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these **INCONCEIVABLY HARD AND SHARP CRYSTALS** which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

## Saves Time—Effort—Money | Lasting—Binding—Guarantee

You do the same work in two minutes on an Alectride wheel that would take you at least a half an hour to do on a grindstone, and do it better. And you can operate The Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes. Alectride will grind 25 times faster than the grindstone and 8 times faster than the emery wheel.

Alectride wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Alectride will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with every tool grinder.

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## Alectride WILL NOT draw the Temper From Steel

Alectride wheels will positively not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Alectride **does not heat the article** which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Alectride cuts and cuts quickly—so quickly the steel does not have time to heat.

### Remember 10 Days' Free Trial

Send Coupon Today and Get Our Grinding Tool Catalog **FREE**. Also our free booklet explaining all about Alectride, newest and the most wonderful grinding substance known.

Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself or this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. **We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense.** But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our **FREE** trial request blank. There is no obligation. **SEND THE FREE COUPON NOW.**

**HARMAN SUPPLY CO.**  
160 Harrison St., Dept. 5218, Chicago

### HARMAN SUPPLY CO.

Dept. 5218, 160 Harrison St., Chicago

Without any obligations on me please send me **FREE** your catalog explaining your Alectride Farm Tool Grinder, also full particulars of your ten days' **FREE** trial offer, also the interesting story of Alectride.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

No letter is necessary; just send the coupon



## 10 MACHINES IN 1

1. One Sickle Grinding Wheel (Improved)
2. One Fine Grinding Wheel (Improved)
3. One Coarse Grinding Wheel (Improved)
4. One Harman Special Oil Stones (Improved)
5. One Saw Gummer (Improved)
6. One Sickle Holding Attachment
7. One Scythe Stone (New)
8. One Harman Special Razor Hone (New)
9. One Disc Grinding Attachment (New)
10. One Tool Rest

of Rawdonville Union and we are of the opinion that encouraging the development of the country as homesteaders and by our labors yearly increasing the value of said lands, these school lands should not be permitted to lie dormant in the hands of capitalists. We would like the members of the U.F.A. to discuss this question as it will be submitted by us to the annual convention with the ultimate intention of laying it before the government for action.

"Whereas the wise homestead laws, requiring settlers to develop their land, is rapidly placing Alberta at the front of the small grain growing countries of the world, and whereas these settlers by their work, energy and self-sacrifice are giving the country schools, churches, roads and the things that lead to a higher and better life; thus increasing the population, wealth and natural advantages of Alberta; and whereas the

sale of provincial school lands without restriction as to development or residence is working a hardship to present settlers and creates a condition favorable to capital at the expense of labor that is not in keeping with the western spirit of equity and justice; therefore be it resolved that this Farmers' Union most respectfully petition the government to require purchasers of school lands to make reasonable development within a reasonable time so that the country's population, wealth and standard of life may increase as rapidly as it richly deserves."

Our first institute meeting in connection with the formation of an Agricultural Society here was held in the Wyndham hall on Friday, Oct. 14, when Mr. Swift, the representative of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., gave a very able address on "Grain and the Marketing Thereof." The hall was very

well filled, a large number of the farmers bringing their wives and families, and the program included several musical numbers. All were highly interested with the information Mr. Swift imparted, and through his instrumentality we gained a number of new subscribers to The Guide.

One of the features of this meeting was the splendid manner in which the hall had been decorated, and immediately on entering one was fascinated by the decorative display. Sheaves of grain almost entirely hid the walls and consisted of wheat, oats and flax, all of the highest standard. Other features were a splendid show of potatoes, cabbage weighing ten pounds, and also a large bouquet of beautiful flowers. Everyone felt proud of Rawdonville's display. Railroad work is in full swing here. Threshing is also well under way, and after the disappointing opening of

the season, turning out such a bountiful harvest that Rawdonville wears a contented smile.

R. MUIR RAE, Secretary.  
Rawdonville, Alta.

#### GETTING READY FOR RALLY

Some time ago word was received by Provost Union that an effort would be made to have an organizer visit the district during the fall and spend some days in the district. We have now made application for one or more of the strongest organizers to be sent down here for a week or two at the early part of November, when we expect the result will be a large additional enrollment in the district. Full arrangements will be made for the meetings as soon as we receive word about the organizer.

GUY W. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Provost.

#### MORE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

That the organization season has started can be seen from the number of applications now being received, in fact seldom a day goes by without at least one new name being placed on the list for attention. Among the more recent and encouraging ones to hand are the following: A farmer at Fox Coulee writes in that he has taken advantage of the special offer of The Guide and has secured a number of subscribers. He also asks for a supply of circular letters to be sent him so that a meeting of the farmers can be called at an early date and the organization effected. Another letter has been received from Cornucopia, stating that the farmers of that locality are desirous of organizing, and requesting full information and instructions regarding same. Another letter has been received from Wauwright from a farmer who was previously a member of the Strathcona Union. He states that fully seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in his locality are desirous of joining the U.F.A., and requests that steps shall be taken to have an organizer there at an early date. Still another has been received from Islay, where all arrangements are completed for the early organization of a Local Union. The correspondent there states that the farmers there would be pleased to have some one prominent in the U.F.A. address a mass meeting of the farmers and give some assistance in the matter of organization and also on the subject of Direct Legislation. He further states that they are desirous of sending one or possibly two delegates to Ottawa. As a starter to the new Union at this locality a club of eleven subscribers has been secured for The Guide. These are samples, but they tend to show that we are hustling at the present time, and that there will be something doing before very long.

#### GETTING BUSY

The regular meeting of Strathcona Union No. 1 took place in the Ballim Block on Oct. 29. The president called the meeting to order, record was made of the members present, and business was proceeded with. The secretary reported receipt of an enquiry for a carload of potatoes and a car of feed oats for the Pincher Union, and was instructed to try and find some for that Union. On motion of Messrs. Housley and Sparling an offer of prices on order for dried prunes right from the grower was accepted, and the secretary instructed to forward the order for same. Mr. R. W. Ball, a member of East Clover Bar Union, asked to be received into the Strathcona Union as it would be more convenient for him. This application was accepted. The matter of paying the money for the seed fair was brought forward and referred back to the committee to deal with at once. The matter of sending delegates to Ottawa was laid over till the next meeting, and it was decided as far as possible to get resolutions ready for the convention at the next meeting. On motion of Messrs. Smeltzer and Housley the secretary was instructed to get cards printed, calling the next meeting on Nov. 26, when it is hoped that all members will be in their places. The meeting then adjourned.

RICE SHEPPARD, Secretary.  
Strathcona, Alta.

**GOOD RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED**  
Pressure of work prevented the mailing of the report of our September

meeting until too late. However, I may say we had a fair attendance and the principal business done was to order a car of potatoes for the members, through a special committee appointed to secure prices. The committee ordered from the Red Deer Co-operative Company, and secured a thirty ton car which was distributed among the subscribers from the president's warehouse, the use of which was given free.

The regular October meeting opened on Saturday, Oct. 22, with a roll of 81 members. A large number were present, and the matter of ordering more potatoes, oats and rock salt was taken up. The secretary was instructed to advertise in The Guide for prices on oats, several cars being required, and was also instructed to secure prices on a car of rock salt. Orders for a portion of a car of potatoes were taken at the meeting and the secretary was instructed to place notices at two or three offices to give the other members an opportunity to order.

A report of the last meeting of the local executive was read and the resolutions it contained ordered by the meeting for the consideration of the forthcoming Local Union convention at Pincher Creek as follows: 1. That the convention approve of sending a deputation to Ottawa, and that this local sends a delegate. 2. The convention supports the principle of Direct Legislation. 3. That the Local Union convention considers that the time has not yet arrived to put farmers' candidates in the field for elections. 4. That the convention is of the opinion that the U.F.A. should take up the business of insurance on mutual lines. 5. That the local unions approve of the appointment of a railway committee of the U.F.A., whose duties will be to watch general railway legislation and scrutinize charters of companies applying for legislative concessions, etc., and see that attention is drawn to clauses or want of clauses which may work to the detriment of the farming interests.

A committee was appointed to act as sponsors for these resolutions at the convention and as delegates, should they be required to vote as such. At the same time it was impressed upon the members that all who could possibly do so should attend the meeting and take an active part in the proceedings, that the convention was intended to be a meeting of the whole farming community of this district. Pincher Creek Union will be our hosts and "a time will be had."

JOHN KEMMIS, Secretary.  
Cowley, Alta.

#### LUMBER AND BANKING

Yan Y. Bryn Union is still alive, though the attendance at the last regular meeting was not quite up to the mark, consequently we did not secure any new members, but those present went away more determined than ever to leave no stone unturned in order to bring every farmer in this vicinity to join our Union. The following resolutions were presented and carried unanimously: "Resolved that the executive of the U.F.A. do confer with the government to see whether it is possible to get lower rates for lumber so that homesteaders may be able to provide suitable houses for themselves and shelter for their stock at reasonable cost." "Resolved that the executive of the U.F.A. be asked to consider whether any means can be devised to establish a Farmers' Bank where they can borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, whenever needed." We are also interested to know how the pork packing proposition is getting along. We will secure some more contracts from this locality at an early date.

E. RICHARDS, Secretary.  
Carstairs, Alta.

#### JOHN EVANS IN POLITICS

A largely attended convention of the farmers of Saskatoon County provincial constituency was held and unanimously nominated John Evans as the Conservative candidate for the next provincial election. Hon. F. W. G. Haultain was present, but took no part in the convention itself.

Mr. Evans was the chairman of the meeting when presentations were made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer at Saskatoon.



E. J. O'SULLIVAN, PRES.

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Nailed Directly on Studding. Manufactured  
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Costs half the price of Back Plastering  
Uninflammable, and will not harbor  
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**Ibex Building Paper**

Tough; will not become  
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Always airtight

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WINNIPEG :: REGINA

**Mikado Ready Roofing**

High Grade—Low Price—Composition Cap  
adds 50 per cent. more strength at all joints.

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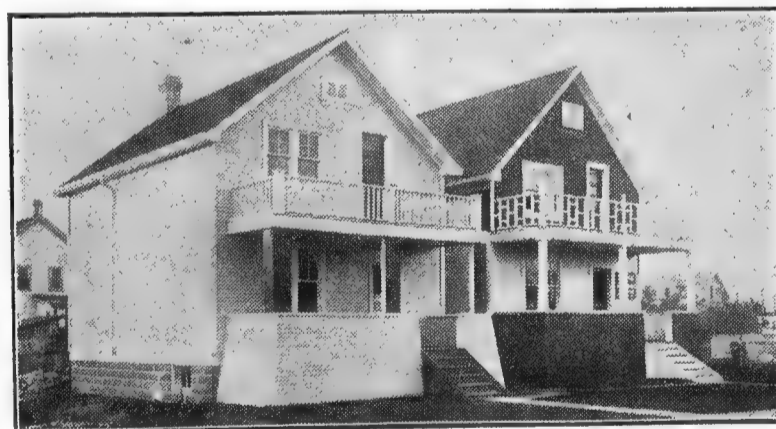
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**Empire Brands of Wall Plaster**

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## Your Opportunity Today



These newly built, fully modern, cosy homes, situated on Morley Avenue, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, just half block from electric street cars (Park Line), and between the C.N.R. shops and River Park, for sale at rock bottom prices. Each house is situated on lot 25x100 feet, with lane at back, has three bedrooms with clothes closets, fully modern bathroom and balcony upstairs, double parlors, hallway, kitchen and pantry and verandah on first floor, full size concrete basement, hot air furnace, soft water cistern, electric wired throughout, complete with storm windows and doors, can be rented easily at \$25.00 a month. Front all sodded and ready for immediate possession. Price for thirty days only, \$3,000; \$300 cash, balance \$100 quarterly; straight five-year mortgage of \$1,600 at 7 per cent. to be assumed, and balance of equity at 6 per cent interest. Torrens title. Taxes all paid for 1910. If all cash is paid above the mortgage, a discount of \$100 will be made. These houses are newly built this summer, have never been sold before and are put at these low prices to ensure quick sales. We have already rented them to good tenants (C.N.R. engineers) at \$25.00 a month. This is a safe revenue-bearing investment, situated in one of the most developing districts in Winnipeg.

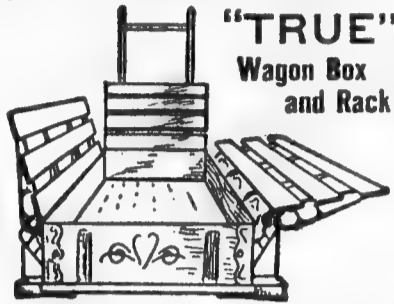
Send for Our List of Winnipeg City Lots for Sale. Free on Receipt of Postcard

**SHERWIN & VINCENT, Estate Agents**

317 Portage Avenue (Opposite Eaton's), WINNIPEG

### Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



**"TRUE"**  
Wagon Box  
and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

**"Eureka" Sanitary Churn**  
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 8 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

**"Eureka" Root Cutter**  
will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

**"Eureka" Combination Anvil**  
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The **"Bacon" Seed Drill** will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

**Write for Catalogue**  
Every farmer who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

**The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd.,**  
Woodstock, Ont. o 1

**A DRY SADDLE  
WHEN IT RAINS  
IF YOU WEAR  
TOWER'S  
FISH BRAND  
POMMEL  
SLICKER**

THE LONG SERVICE AND THE  
COMFORT IT GIVES MAKES IT  
THE SLICKER OF QUALITY

SOLD EVERYWHERE

**TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD.**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

### Synopsis of Canadian North- west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

**Duties.**—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. CORY,**

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

## Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

### MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

### OPERATOR OF FLAG STATION

Enquirer, Sask.—(1) Would you kindly state in THE GUIDE if a grain inspector could be stationed in the country, at a town like Canora, Sask.? If so, what steps would it be necessary to take to have one stationed there?

(2) Also how many bushels of grain it is necessary to ship from a flag station to have an operator placed there by the railway and what is the proper way to get one?

Ans.—(1) Grain is inspected only at Winnipeg and Calgary and no inspector could be placed at any other point.

(2) It is necessary to have at least \$15,000 worth of business a year at a flag station before a telegraph operator can be secured, and that matter would have to be taken up with the Canadian

Railway commissioner at Ottawa. If you only wish to have a man take charge of a car order book, you should take the matter up at once with Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, Winnipeg, as he has full charge of that work.

### BURNED STACKS

H. B., Swan River, Man.—I had four stacks in square, the engine is burning wood and sets with a fair wind blowing, a spark starts a fire in one of the stacks, there was no obstacle to prevent machine setting in another direction. A tank of water was near by but no pail or anything to carry the water in. There was only one load threshed from the setting, a setting of two of the same wheat averaged 130 bushels. Can I claim any compensation for the wheat burned?

Ans.—The above facts are hardly complete enough to enable us to give an opinion. If the owner of the grain saw that sparks were being emitted and could have stopped the engine before the fire occurred, he could not stand by and put the responsibility upon the owner of the engine. If he saw the danger he should have stopped the engine and had the position changed. If the fire started before the grain owner was aware of the danger he would have a claim.

## VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

### GELDING WITH SWOLLEN LEG

F. J. G., Windthorst, Sask.—Three year old gelding, while breaking this summer got a small patch of skin rubbed off his left hind leg. About a month after the leg began to swell, gradually getting larger, swelling goes down a little while working. The swelling is from fetlock to hock. Please prescribe.

Ans.—Bathe the leg with warm water twice daily and apply the following lotion:—

Sulphate of Zinc, 6 drams.

Acetate of Lead, 1 ounce.

Water, 1 quart.

Mix well and apply after bathing night and morning.

### HORSE WITH OFFENSIVE DISCHARGE

C. A. P., Wellsdale, Alta.—I have a horse that had the swamp fever two years ago, but got nearly over it. About eight months ago he began to run a bloody watery matter, and now it is a whitish thick matter. The gathering is only about two and a half inches from the outside. A hard lump can be felt from the outside. It has also broken on the outside in one place. This is on the upper side of the passage, and the discharge is very offensive. What is the cause of this trouble and what is the remedy?

Ans.—Wash parts well with a thousand to one solution of Bi-Chloride Mercury. Then syringe parts with Peroxide of Hydrogen, twice daily. Give the following powders.

Sulphate of Iron, 2 ounces.

Gentian, 3 ounces.

Mix well and give one teaspoonful in feed three times daily.

### LUMP UNDER PONY'S KNEE

Subscriber, Deloraine—I have a pony with a lump immediately under her knee. The lump is hard and seems like a grown bone. She is four years old and drives about four miles daily. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have the local veterinary surgeon examine the pony.

### HORSE WITH ITCH

A. B. C., Stoughton, Sask.—Will you kindly let me know through your paper

what is wrong with my horse. When he can get near anything he will rub at it till you would think he would break it down, and he will kick with his hind foot at the ground as hard and quick as he can, and bites at himself all over. He breaks out on the hind legs sometimes like scratches. I have washed him with creolin several times, but it does not stop the itch (6 ounces of creolin to two gallons of water). Will you kindly let me know what you think is wrong and what to do for him?

Ans.—Take two tablets of Bi-Chloride of Mercury, and one quart of soft water, Metholayted Spirits, 3 ounces. Mix well and apply to parts affected, night and morning.

### MARE WITH SPAVIN

A. M. Bradwell, Sask.—I have a mare that had a Jack Spavin come on last spring. I had a veterinary fire her. I thought she was all right for a while but she is lame again when starting or if she steps sideways and is growing. What would you advise me to have done?

Ans.—Have your mare fired again and apply the following blister:

Binniodide of Mercury, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 4 drams.

Mix well and rub in immediately after firing. Leave on 48 hours. Wash off and grease well. Repeat the blister in three weeks, having the blister on for 30 hours.

### HORSE WITH CONTRACTED TENDONS

R. H., Ivor, Sask.—I have a horse about twelve years of age with the cords of the left leg contracting which causes him to limp considerable when running. The leg is almost straight at ankle and knee is becoming bent, gradually getting worse. Can this be remedied?

Ans.—Have the local veterinary fire the tendons and then apply a blister.

A vicious old mare in a herd of horses, in the pasture, is likely to do great harm by biting and kicking. She should either be hobbled or kept entirely away from other horses.

If a young horse breaks his halter at the first trial, he is pretty sure to be a puller the rest of his life unless broken at the very start.

## BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great  
Conditioner,  
Tonic, Digestor  
& Worm Destroyer**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from  
**Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.**

## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to  
cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
85 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog descriptions and pictures.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.  
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.  
Centrally located. Good meals.  
and warm, comfortable rooms.

**Rates, \$1.50 per day**

**ANGUS McLEOD** Proprietors

**JAMES MORTON** Proprietors

**FREE BUS**

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

Probably the oldest man ever placed under arrest in the U.S. is O. M. Ziebach, aged 107 years, who is in jail at Grand Forks for selling liquor to Indians.

### HOW HE FELT

A young lady who taught a class of small boys in the Sunday School desired to impress on them the meaning of returning thanks before a meal. Turning to one of the class, whose father was a deacon in the church, she asked him:

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

"He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids; it's forty cents a pound,'" replied the youngster.

# Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

## DATE IS SUITABLE

Mr. E. C. Drury has received word from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that December 16 will be a suitable date for the Dominion government to meet the delegation of farmers to Ottawa. Mr. Drury, as secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has had full charge of the arrangements.

## DELEGATES FROM LENORE

The first meeting of the season of Lenore branch was held on Tuesday, October 25, with a good attendance. Several important questions came before the meeting, among them being tariff reduction, terminal elevators and Hudson's Bay Railway. The unanimous opinion arrived at on those questions was along the lines of the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid, at Brandon. Farmers are determined that the great gateway of the



First Prize Winners in the Agricultural Class at Nokomis Fair. The property of J.D. McGurrans

West will not be handed over to the redoubtable Bill and Dan. Sending a delegate to Ottawa was next considered. There was not one dissenting voice when a vote was taken, so the executive may count on one or more delegates from Lenore. This branch will meet again on November 20th.

W. J. DONAHUE.

## DISTRICT CONFERENCE

In connection with the notice I expect you have already received to be inserted in the next issue of THE GUIDE, from Will Channon, secretary of the Grain Growers' of the county of Minnedosa, of a meeting to be held in the town hall, Minnedosa, on Friday, the 18th day of November, at 2 p. m. I wish you to specially emphasize the necessity of the different associations getting their members together to discuss the questions to be dealt with by the delegates at Ottawa, and appoint two or more delegates to the meeting at Minnedosa. I would like to see a representative meeting of the riding on the above date. The Grain Growers of Manitoba have not been very much alive for the last two or three months, but now that the busy season is nearly over I trust you will be hearing from more of the associations.

JOHN ALLAN.

Cordova, Man.

## EMERSON APPOINTS DELEGATE

At the last meeting of the Emerson branch it was moved by J. M. McCray and seconded by Sol Johnson: "That this branch send a delegate to Ottawa as proposed by THE GUIDE, and that we meet again on Saturday, November 12th, to appoint him, so that there may be a much larger attendance to select the delegate." Carried.

W. W. SHIELDS, Sec.

Emerson, Man.

## PINE CREEK IN LINE

At a meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers held on Friday, the 28th of

October, it was decided to send a delegate to Ottawa. Another meeting was called for November 11th, as some of our members had gone over to the Orange Ball at Mayfield. Will send a full report of the meeting on the 11th. Our men here are in earnest and I expect some very strong resolutions at the meeting on the 11th inst.

JOSIAH BENNETT, Sec.

Protem

Austin P. O., Man.

## CYPRESS RIVER DELEGATE

At a meeting of the Cypress River branch of the Grain Growers' Association held on the 29th October, to discuss the delegations to Ottawa, every member being strong in favor of the move, it was moved and seconded: "That the Cypress River branch send one delegate." Carried unanimously.

W. B. THOMAS, Sec.

Cypress River, Man.

## REAL DEMOCRACY

### Question and Answer

(1) What are the chief advantages of commission form of civic government? Where is the system working? (2) What are the chief advantages of the single tax system? (3) What are the advantages of the initiative, referendum and recall in provincial politics? (4) Where are there any cities in which the single tax system is the one practised? Can you give any of the consequences to its practice in these cities either detrimental or otherwise? (5) What states, countries or cities are there that have inaugurated the initiative, referendum and recall?

The above questions were referred to F. J. Dixon, secretary-treasurer of the Manitoba league for the taxation of land values, who kindly makes the following answers:—(1) The chief advantages of the commission form of civic government (usually consisting of four commissioners and the mayor, elected by the municipality at large), are:—More efficient administration and concentration of responsibility. Civic business is divided into four departments, each commissioner being personally responsible for the department of which he is the elected chief. The initiative, referendum, and recall are essential to this form of government; by this means the people can by direct vote make or repeal laws, if they so desire, and discharge incompetent or dishonest representatives. The commission form of government is in operation in over seventy towns and cities in the United States, some of which are Des Moines, Kansas City, Galveston and San Diego. (2) The chief advantages of the initiative, referendum and recall in provincial politics are:—Self-government in the place of government by legislatures. Democracy in the place of elective aristocracy. Government by and for the people in the place of government by and for the politicians and the corporate interests. It will eliminate legislative corruption, kill the lobby, and close the door to franchise steals and all other sorts of fraudulent legislation. It will abolish bribery; the legislators will not be able to deliver the goods. It will have a profound educational effect upon the people. It will give the people constant and effective control of their government. It is essential to true democracy. (3) The chief advantages of the single tax system—land value taxation—are:—The abolition of land monopoly and its attendant evils, economic injustice, involuntary poverty, slums and the consequent physical degeneracy of the slum dwellers. It would abolish all taxes upon improvements, farming

implements and stock, buildings of every description, business, machinery, tools, food, clothing, etc., etc.; and raise all governmental revenues (municipal, provincial, and federal) by the taxation of land values. It would discourage speculation and by forcing land into the market reduce its price and thus make it easier for the workers, the crop raisers and home builders to get land to use. (4) The single tax system (land value taxation) is in operation in hundreds of municipalities in New Zealand and Australia. In April, 1910, the City of Vancouver, B. C., adopted land value taxation as a system for raising its civic revenue. The City of Prince Rupert, B. C., western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has since adopted the same system. Advices to hand indicate the early adoption of land value taxation for municipal purposes in Victoria, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon. The action of all these towns has grown out of the successful innovation in Vancouver. The general tendency of this system of taxation is to discourage land speculation and encourage the erection of good buildings, homes, factories, stores, etc. In Vancouver, when buildings and improvements on real estate are not taxed, building has increased during the last year 86 per cent., whereas in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane it has declined in the same period from 20 to 30 per cent. (5) Switzerland adopted the referendum in 1874, the initiative in 1891. Direct Legislation is in operation in nine American states:—S. Dakota, 1898; Oregon, 1902; Nevada, 1905; Montana, 1906; Oklahoma, 1907; Maine and Missouri, 1903; Arkansas, 1910. Some of these states have the recall in addition to the initiative and referendum. The best work on the initiative, referendum and recall and the commission form of government is "The City for the People," by Prof. Frank Parsons, published by C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa. The standard work on the single tax is "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George.—Free Press.

## UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

General elections occurred in the States, Tuesday, November 8, at which members of the house of representatives and governors of various States, besides the lesser State officials were elected. The results are, of course, too late to appear in this issue.

A New York dispatch of Nov. 6 said: Democratic leaders all over the country are highly jubilant, and wear an air of unusual confidence. They not only claim a majority in the house of representatives, but express the belief that sufficient Democratic legislatures will be elected through the country to insure a majority in the senate.

At present there are 391 members in the lower house of whom 217 are Republicans and 174 Democrats. Owing to the growth of insurgency, which the Democrats claim has caused an irreconcilable split in the ranks of the Republican party, and the alleged dissatisfaction which exists throughout the country of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, the Democratic leaders feel confident of overcoming the majority. To this end they have directed their fire to a number of the so-called pivotal states, such as Indiana, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Maryland. Should they succeed in capturing the doubtful district in these States, they would undoubtedly be assured of a majority.

Their confidence in doing this is due in a great measure to the early fall elections held in the down east states, and the special congressional elections, which were held to fill vacancies in the house. The most notable of these was the election in Maine, where a Democratic governor was placed in office for the first time in thirty years. The Maine Democrats also elected majorities in both houses of the State legislature, ensuring a Democratic successor to Senator Hale, and two out of the four congressmen. The election in Vermont, which is called the political barometer of the country, also showed a substantial falling off of the Republican vote.

In Florida the electors will vote on Prohibition "forever" in the state of the manufacture, sale, exchange or barter of all intoxicating liquors except for such purposes as medical or scientific necessities, to be effective from July 1, 1911. In Missouri, on the petition of 55,000 voters, an equally strong proposal will be submitted to the people. It is an attempt to retrieve the defeat of statutory pro-

hibition and a prohibition amendment by the last legislature. In Oregon the initiative has also brought up the question.

Socialist tickets have been nominated in thirty-four States—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. But they will have to meet the opposition of the Socialist Labor party in eight of these—Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Texas.

## Status of Present House

The status of the present house of representatives is as follows:

State	Present house Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	7
Arkansas	7	7
California	8	8
Colorado	3	7
Connecticut	7	7
Delaware	1	1
Florida	3	7
Georgia	11	7
Idaho	1	7
Illinois	6	19
Indiana	11	2
Iowa	1	10
Kansas	8	8
Kentucky	8	3
Louisiana	7	7
Maine	4	3
Maryland	3	4
Massachusetts	4	10
Michigan	12	8
Minnesota	1	8
Mississippi	8	7
Missouri	10	6
Montana	1	1
Nebraska	3	3
Nevada	1	3
New Hampshire	2	7
New Jersey	8	25
New York	12	3
North Carolina	7	2
North Dakota	8	13
Ohio	2	3
Oklahoma	2	2
Oregon	5	27
Pennsylvania	5	2
Rhode Island	7	2
South Carolina	7	2
South Dakota	8	2
Tennessee	16	1
Texas	1	2
Utah	9	1
Vermont	3	3
Virginia	1	10
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1
Wyoming	1	1

## States Electing Governors

The states electing governors and the present incumbents are as follows:

States	Present Incumbent
Alabama	Braxton C. Comer, Dem.
California	James N. Gillett, Rep.
Colorado	John F. Shafroth, Dem.
Connecticut	Frank B. Weeks, Rep.
Idaho	James H. Brady, Rep.
Illinois	Chas. H. Dineen, Rep.
Iowa	B. T. Carroll, Rep.
Kansas	W. R. Stubbs, Rep.
Massachusetts	Eben S. Draper, Rep.
Michigan	Fred M. Warner, Rep.
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart, Rep.
Nebraska	Ashton O. Shallenberger, Rep.
Nevada	D. S. Dickerson, Dem.
New Hampshire	Henry B. Quincy, Rep.
New Jersey	J. Franklin Forst, Rep.
New York	Horace White, Rep.
North Dakota	John Burke, Dem.
Ohio	Judson Harmon, Dem.
Oklahoma	Charles N. Haskell, Dem.
Oregon	Frank W. Benson, Rep.
Pennsylvania	Edwin S. Stuart, Rep.
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier, Rep.
South Carolina	Martin F. Ausel, Dem.
South Dakota	R. S. Vessey, Rep.
Tennessee	Malcolm R. Patterson, Dem.
Texas	Thomas M. Campbell, Dem.
Wisconsin	James O. Davison, Rep.
Wyoming	Bryant B. Brooks, Rep.

It is said that the city of Brandon will petition the Manitoba government to establish a normal school in that city.

Jess Dorman, owner of the Calgary Optimist, has purchased the Calgary Daily News, which went to the wall a few weeks ago.

## TO ALL SECRETARIES

Branch secretaries are reminded that our offer of a three months subscription for Ten Cents expires December 1st. After that date we cannot accept any more of these trial subscriptions. This is an excellent means of procuring Association members and numerous branches have sent in these three month's subscriptions for all prospective members in their districts, as well as active members who do not take THE GUIDE. The amount involved is small—Ten Cents each—and a few dollars expended this way on the part of each branch, will produce results which will surpass all expectations. Please take the matter up at your next meeting—Education means victory.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

# What the Tariff Costs the Farmer

From the Toronto Sun

A correspondent of The Sun raises the question as to whether I was correct in my previous letter in asserting that the present tariff costs the average farmer two hundred dollars per year.

The question is a very difficult one to answer definitely, as it must always, in the absence of statistics on the question, be a mere estimate, based on experience and observation. Still, I am firmly convinced, in my own mind, that my estimate was well within the mark, and shall endeavor to give my reasons for so thinking.

The tariff increases the farmer's expenditure in two ways: First, by increasing the cost of all the dutiable goods he must buy, and, second, by increasing the living expenses, and therefore of necessity, the wages, of all who serve him. Under the first head we find that the cost of practically all he must buy—his implements, hardware, groceries, dry-goods, etc.—is increased in price by about 25 per cent. by the tariff, the tariff being lower in some items, such as agricultural implements, but higher in others, as in clothing, and striking about an average of 25 per cent. on the whole. This 25 per cent. is to be computed, not on the appraised customs

value, but on the retail price, since the merchant must have his profit on the cost of the goods as they come to him, that is, on the duty-enhanced value.

Now, what is the average expenditure of the average farm for an average year—implements, harness, household expenses, clothing, furniture and materials for implements? Is it too much to say that at the present time it is well up to \$600? I believe, from experience and observation, that this is within the mark. If it is, the direct cost to the farmer of the tariff is \$150. During the session of the Tariff Commission, held in Toronto in 1903, the figures of the expenditure of an average farm, for a year which did not witness any but ordinary expenses, were laid before the commission, and the conclusion reached was that in this particular case the tariff had cost the farmer \$135. Later events went to show that this figure was below the mark. We are, therefore, not very far astray in our conclusion that the direct cost to the farmer of the tariff is in the neighborhood of \$150 per year.

But what of the indirect cost? Canada has become, under the influence of the protective tariff, one of the most expensive countries in the world to live in. This means that the wages of all workers must be correspondingly increased, so that they may live. What does the tariff cost the lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the teacher, the laborer, the railwayman, the tailor, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker? Whatever it is must be met by those industries which take our natural resources and turn them into wealth, and chiefly by our greatest national industry, which itself incapable of protection, must support, directly or indirectly, the great bulk of our people—the farm. The farmer must pay higher wages to his hired man, must pay more to his lawyer, his doctor, his preacher, his teacher; must pay higher transportation charges due to increased cost of operating trains and boats, higher insurance, and higher taxes. Is it too high to put all this at \$50 per year? My own belief is that my previous estimate was too low, and that, if we could get accurate information on the matter, the indirect cost of the tariff would be found to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the direct cost.

E. C. DRURY,  
Master of the Dominion Grange.

## CITY AFTER C.P.R.

Controller A. A. McArthur, of Winnipeg, strongly urges the annulment of the agreement between the C.P.R. and the city of Winnipeg by which the property of that corporation in the city is exempt from taxation. He bases his argument on the fact that the railroad company does not maintain sufficient facilities for the handling of live stock as the agreement says they shall. The clause that the controller says is violated reads as follows:

"And by such bond and a covenant the said company shall bind themselves as soon as they consistently can to procure and erect within Winnipeg large and commodious stock and cattle yards suitable and appropriate for the central business of their main line and several branches."—Section 4 of the exemption of municipal taxes agreement drawn up between the Canadian Pacific and Corporation of Winnipeg, October 30, 1882. In conversation with a representative of The Guide, Mr. McArthur said that there is no doubt that the stockyards are far from what they ought to be. In fact, he maintains that the yards are hardly better than no yards at all. It is his idea to bring the matter up before the board of railway commissioners and have the agreement nullified, and it is probable that this course will be taken.

The matter was brought to a head by the purchase by the C.P.R. of a business block in Winnipeg which they have been occupying as a ticket office. This property has been paying the city over five thousand dollars per year in taxes, and it is expected that the railway company will claim exemption from taxation on it.

The contract with the city closes with these words:

The ...  
**Crowning  
Delight**  
of a ...  
**Cosy Home**  
is a ...



## Columbia Graphophone

The One Incomparable Musical Instrument—The One Perfect, Unique & Most Versatile Entertainer

There's just as much difference in talking-machines as there is in pianos. The Columbia is the original of all the modern graphophones, phonographs and talking-machines. If experience counts for anything, or originality, or invention, or experiment, or organization, or opportunity—the Columbia ought to be the one musical instrument in its class. And it is—positively. Truest in tone, simplest in mechanism, finest in finish, perfect in every part. Make comparisons. It's your money, it's your time. It's your pleasure that is being considered.

Remember that there are "Talking Machines" and "Phonographs," but the best of them all is

## The Columbia Graphophone

We are the only manufacturers of both Disc and Cylinder Instruments; the only manufacturers of both Disc and Cylinder Records. The clear, full, brilliant tone of Columbia Records is the best reason for their popularity. If you own a talking-machine of any make and are not using Columbia Records you are not getting full value.

## Columbia Double Disc Records

A different selection on each side. They fit any disc machine; their surface is better, their tone is clearer and they outwear any other records in the world.

## Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records

Last longer, never break, never wear out. Buy Columbia indestructible Records because they are really indestructible—and you will keep on buying them because of their splendid, clear, full tone.

Any Columbia Dealer can fit you out with a complete Columbia Graphophone outfit, ranging in price from \$20 to \$100.

If you want to think it over before you hunt up the dealer, write to us or our agents for complete Graphophone Catalogues and they will be forwarded promptly, together with name of the nearest dealer.



**Columbia Phonograph Co.**

234 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.



Columbia Distributors:

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO., 295 Portage Ave.  
Winnipeg, Man.**

E. C. CORBEAU, Regina, Sask.; D. J. YOUNG & CO., Calgary, Alta.;  
FLETCHER BROS., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.



## Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **Six per cent.** per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

**JAMES MASON,**  
General Manager

By order of the Board, Toronto, Oct. 6th.

**Winnipeg Office - 426 Main St.**

BRANCH OFFICES also at  
Crystal City, Grandview, Goodlands, Lyleton,  
Neepawa, Sintaluta, Weyburn, Sask.,  
Ferne, B.C.

**H.B.K.  
BRAND**

## Patent Ripless Gloves

will outwear all others.

Extra pieces of leather  
at the finger-tips, conceal the seams and protect the stitching. Made to last and positively

**GUARANTEED  
NOT TO RIP**

"Upon the fulfilment by the company of the conditions and stipulations herein mentioned by the C.P.R. company, all property now owned, or that may be owned hereafter by them in the city of Winnipeg for railway connection therewith, shall be forever free and exempt from all municipal taxes, rates and levies and assessments of every nature and kind."

## C.P.R. STOCK MAKES RECORD

On Nov. 1 Canadian Pacific railway stock set a new high record, selling up to 202 on the Montreal stock exchange, and to 202½ on the New York exchange. The following table shows the record of the stock since 1894:

Year	High	Low	Divid'd
1894	73½	58	5
1895	82½	33	..
1896	82½	52	2½
1897	82	48½	2½
1898	90½	72	4½
1899	99½	85½	4
1900	99½	84½	5½

## ENLARGE ONTARIO PARK

A Toronto wire of Nov. 3 said:—The first mammoth step toward the working out of a great provincial park conservation policy was announced by Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and mines, at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting this evening. As foreshadowed several months ago, the government has decided to purchase back some 350 square miles of timber country from licensees, and to add 132 square miles to the territory of Algonquin park. In payment thereof the province will give \$290,000.

1901	117½	87	5
1902	145½	112½	5
1903	138½	108½	5½
1904	135½	109½	6
1905	177½	130½	6
1906	201½	155½	6
1907	195½	138	7
1908	180½	140	7
1909	189½	165	7
1910	202½	177	8

## Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business-getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS, BEST** investment at the coast; over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party his sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, Champion, Alberta. 14-6

### SCRIP FOR SALE

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR** sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

### FARMS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—S.E. 1/4 28, TP. 27, RANGE 19** W Second Meridian; 7 miles Raymore, Semans, on Grand Trunk Pacific; 145 acres cultivated, good buildings, school, four horses, implements, feed, seed. No agents.—H. Gordon Hayes, Raymore, Sask. 15-3

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**BAREED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST** quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

**S.O. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, ALL** sired by first Cock, Winnipeg Show, Feb., 1910. Good Cockerels, \$1.25 each; better birds, \$2.00 each, and a good bird all around with low tail, \$3.00 each. S.S. Hamburg Cockerels, very good birds, all sired by an Ohio prize winner, \$1.25 to \$3.00 each. Order now and get the best.—J. J. Funk, Box 228, Winkler, Man., Can.

**WANTED — THOROUGHbred WHITE** Rock Cockerels. Apply to Joseph H. Alexander, Rosetown, Sask. 12-4

### SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

**SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE** Oats, free from weeds and weigh heavy to measured bushel from machine; positively free from frost, and splendid seed. 40 cents per bushel f.o.b. Saltcoats if taken within the next month. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, Box 18, Saltcoats. 13-4

**COWLEY LOCAL UNION 108 U.F.A.** wants 4 or 5 carloads good feed oats; must be free from foul seed. Quote price and weight.—J. Kemmis, Secretary. 14-4

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY** FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

**ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG** Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE** bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS.,** Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

**F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-** er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

**20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$60** each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap, York-shire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-** tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —** Young stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL** ages.—O. M. Brownridge & Sons, Acola, Sask.

**BRABBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM-** son Bros., Boham, Sask.

**RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND** Butter Breed. 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Glendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

**T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. —** Breeder of choice, improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

**CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE** Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Rolund P.O.

### LEGAL

**RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEP-** uty District Registrar, Brandon), Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. Land Titles a specialty.

### GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

**SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET** regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec. Treas., Swan River, Man.

The permanent relief fund in the fire-stricken district of Northern Minnesota want the militia left in charge to maintain order for at least three months. They fear trouble with the saloon keepers, whose places of business have been closed since the conflagration.



### THE SECRET

A certain family is convinced that its eight-year-old hopeful is destined to become a great scientist. He has already begun to see the connection between cause and effect.

Not long ago this youngster was looking at a drop of water through a microscope. Here, there, and everywhere were darting animalcules.

"Now I know," announced the child to the family, "what sings when the kettle boils. It's those little bugs."

### NEIGHBORLY ATTENTIONS

Harkins had lived in his new home but a few weeks and scarcely knew his neighbors by sight at the time of his fire. On rushing out of the front door he found two of his neighbors already on the scene.

"I say," Harkins cried, excitedly, "will you run to the corner and give the alarm?"

"Very sorry," explained the man, "but I have a wooden leg and can't run."

The other neighbor pressed forward. "I say," said Harkins, turning to his new ally; "while I am getting the things out run over to the corner of the street and halloo 'Fire!'"

"I'm suffering from laryngitis and can't halloo," said the other neighbor in a stage whisper.

There was not a moment to spare, but Harkins found time to turn to them and say politely:

"Suppose both of you go into the house and bring out easy-chairs and sit down here and enjoy the blaze."—Tit-Bits.

**Young Husband—Did you make those** biscuits, my dear?

**His Wife—Yes, darling.**

**Her Husband—Well, I'd rather you** would not make any more, sweetheart.

**His Wife—Why not, my love?**

**Her Husband—Because, angel mine,** you are too light for such heavy work.

**Little Boy—I want a dose of castor oil.**

**Druggist—Do you want the kind you** can't taste?

**Little Boy—(anxious to get even)—** No, sir, it's for mother.

### Why Run Risks?

A Canadian author wrote an anthem for a recent celebration in Toronto.

Toward the end of the exercises, when the people were going out a few at a time, the author rushed to the conductor and said:

"Is it over?"

"Practically."

"But, great Scott! man, they have not sung my anthem!"

"Well," said the conductor, "so long as the people are going out peacefully and quietly why sing it at all?"

### The Perfect Gentleman

Always offer your seat to a lady in a crowded car. Though she may not be young and beautiful, remember she may be somebody's mother—and that somebody may be young and beautiful.

Should a lady step upon your corn in the elevator, smile pleasantly and assure her she has not hurt you in the least. When you arrive at your office you may soothe your agony by discharging the office boy.

### Perfect Agreement

The contributor wrote: "The inclosed are original and have never been published."

The editor answered: "I can quite believe it."

"Do you assimilate your food, aunty?" "No, I doesn't, sah. I buys it open an' honest, sah."

"Bobbie, have you been fighting again?"

"No, ma'am; same old fight."

**Mother Bird—"Run along and play** now; but be careful you don't get run over by any of those flying-machines."

**Young Wife—This dish, dearest, is** an original composition of my own.

**Husband—Well, I should rather, my** pet, that you would cook after the old masters.

**Willie—Pa, what are 'Conversational** Powers?"

**Pa—Oh, any of the South American** Republics.

## Book Review

**THE DREAM ADVENTURES OF LITTLE BILL,** by Edmund K. Goldsborough, Jr., published by the Broadway Pub. Co., New York. Price \$1.25

The Dream Adventures of Little Bill is a book after a child's own heart. During his many journeys to the "mystery lands" Little Bill becomes acquainted with the animals, fishes, birds and most of the elements. He finds them all the most delightful and entertaining of companions. Little Bill's debut into animal society is made at a party given by Miss Chipmunk. Here he makes many friends and in company with them goes on his journeys of investigation. The Man in the Moon is honored with the first visit. Little Bill finds that the moon is not made of "green cheese" but is a beautiful country full of flowers, and houses made of sugar.

The most difficult position in which Little Bill finds himself is when he and the Man in the Moon are appointed judges at the beauty show at the Zoo. They finally agree that the types of beauty are so varied they find it impossible to render a decision.

During the winter the Canary, the Snow Man and Little Bill visit the domain of Jack Frost. But here the sun is shining so brightly the Snow Man begins to melt so they are obliged to hasten home after a very short call. When they visit Coldland, the Snow Man, who is tired of being a man, asks

the gnomes who are picking snow from the fields to grind him up and send him to earth again so that he may be made over into a woman.

Little Bill is the first boy to reach the South Pole. In company with the Snow Bird and the Stuffed Owl he attends an ice cream party given by the Polar Bears. The South Pole Bard who looks exactly like the scarecrow at Willie's grandfather's farm, recites some very pathetic verses for them, but they are obliged to hasten home for one of the Polar Bears insists on flirting with the Snow Man who is of course a married man.

After attending the wedding of Miss Grace Ground-Hog and Mr. Willie Woodchuck, Little Bill goes on a trip to the Sun in Mr. Drake's airship. Of course the airship is the very latest model, and they soon reach the Sun Land, the most wonderful of all the countries Little Bill has seen. Here he finds a beautiful golden ocean, and masses of golden flowers everywhere. A lovely mermaid takes them on a voyage of discovery in a golden barge drawn by the Sun Horses. After a remarkable ride they come to the falls where the ocean of sunbeams empties onto the earth. The current is too strong and Little Bill is drawn over the falls and comes to earth with billions of little waves, which are really sunbeams. The book is well illustrated and altogether very delightful.

## BREEDERS

**H**AVE YOU noticed that the "Breeders' Directory" in The Guide is growing? The Breeders are finding out that The Guide is an extremely profitable paper in which to advertise. All our old advertisers are staying with us, and many new ones are coming in. Several of them have written us telling us of the splendid returns they are receiving.

Don't you think if it is profitable for others it should pay you? The special rates which prevail for this class of advertising are extremely low. For example, a card of three lines costs only twelve dollars per year, a very small amount when you consider that it enables you to talk to over twenty thousand of the best farmers of the West on fifty-two different occasions.

All we ask for The Guide is a fair trial for six months or a year. If it does not pay you in that time we cannot expect you to continue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

# Live Stock

## Shorthorn Cattle

The cattle which have been most famous as a breed in England, America and Canada, which have received the longest and closest attention of breeders and improvers, which have commanded prices, singly and in herds, far above all others, and which have made the most general impression upon the live stock of both countries during the nineteenth century, are the Shorthorns or Durhams. Wallace says they are descended from the old Northeast of England breed, variously designated as "Durham," "Teeswater," "Yorkshire," and "Holderness," and adds: "The breed was probably originally formed, though perhaps several centuries ago, by crossing the aboriginal British cows with large frame bulls, imported from the continent. Early Shorthorns were good milkers, and it may be presumed that they in part inherited that quality along with the shortness of horn from their continental ancestors. Little is known from the breed except from the uncertain authority of tradition down to the early part of the eighteenth century, though it is only right to infer that long before this time great care and even skill had been bestowed upon it. The earliest records show that purity of breed was fully appreciated, and this important fact could not have been universal without previous experience and attention."

The great country of York, extending along the east coast of England from the river Humber to the Tees, and westward almost to the Irish Sea, has the honor of being the seat of the most noted examples of improvement in British cattle. It was this country which furnished the foundation stock upon which Gresley in Staffordshire, Webster in Warwickshire, and that greatest of all breeders, Robert Bakewell, in Leicestershire, labored to create the breed of Longhorns, which filled all the middle counties of England during the eighteenth century, and then regarded as the most valuable in the kingdom. And it was Yorkshire, helped somewhat by the smaller county of Durham, adjoining on the north, which brought the famous Shorthorns to the front, following closely upon the best days of the Longhorns. The former replaced and practically absorbed the latter, spreading over all middle England and northward across the island, and well into the lowlands of Scotland.

Inseparably connected with the development of the Shorthorn breed are the names of Robert and Charles Colling, who brought their favorites into a new era of fame and popularity during the last decades of the eighteenth century and the first of the nineteenth. The Collings were shrewd advertisers as well as good breeders. In those days of slow communication and absence of fairs and shows they adopted the clever plan of sending specimen animals of their breeding on long tours about their own and adjoining counties. Two of these animals became especially famous. "The Durham Ox," which had a live weight of above one and one-half tons, and "The White Heifer that Traveled," weighing considerably over a ton, were driven about the country for several years and extensively exhibited. Almost equally valuable to this breed have been the later services of Bates and Booth and Cruickshank. Under these leaders, and in the hands of a host of able lieutenants and followers, this superb race of cattle has been raised to the highest rank in the United Kingdom, carried to the continent of Europe, and introduced into all British colonies. It was the first pure bred to make an impress upon the cattle of the United States and Canada.

### The Shorthorn in Canada

In Canada the Shorthorns were the first purebred cattle to be imported and the breed has rapidly grown in favor. There are some splendid breeds of Shorthorns both in Eastern and Western Canada, and nearly every farmer has strains of the breed in his stock. At nearly all of the fat stock shows in the West premier honors go to the Shorthorns.

Among herds that have received notoriety in the West was the herd owned by the late Hon. Thomas Greenway, of Crystal City, Manitoba. From this herd many

notable sires were purchased by breeders of the West.

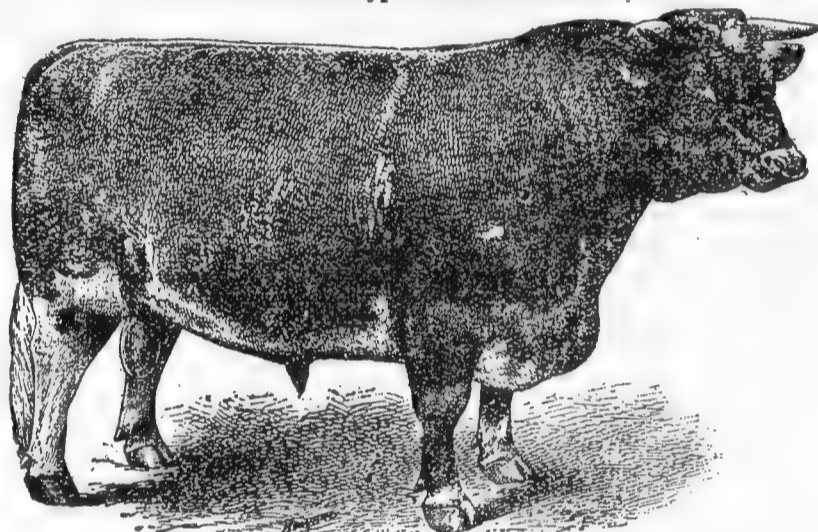
### Characteristics

In point of size the Shorthorns are probably the largest among the pure breeds of cattle. In their modern form they are not so large a frame as some of their English ancestors, but the lower blockier, fuller form maintains the maximum weight. Bulls ordinarily weigh a ton and more, sometimes running up to 3,000 pounds; mature cows range from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, sometimes falling a little below and sometimes exceeding these limits. The color of the breed has always been red and white, with various blindings of those two. The head is comparatively short, broad, finely finished, and attractive. The nose, lips and eyelids flesh-colored and free from dark markings;

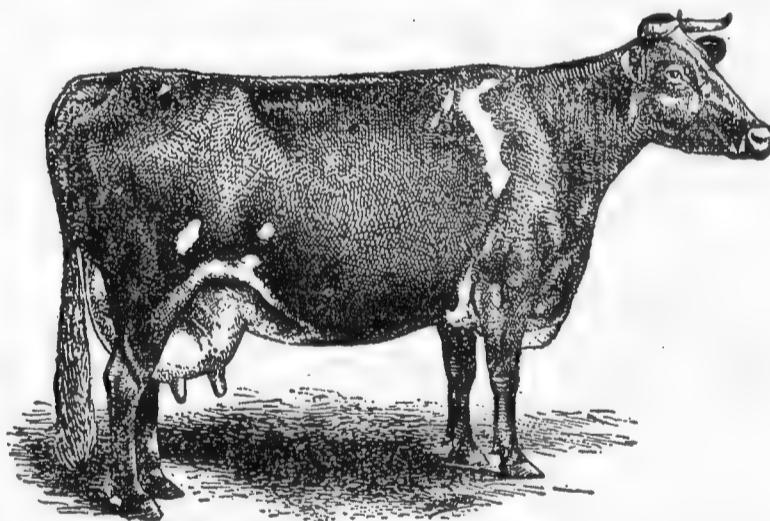
enty-five days, and an average of 6,500 pounds of milk. One herd of ten cows, from 3 to 12 years old, averaged 7,750 pounds in a year. Single cows have averaged much more, several instances being known of 10,000 to 12,000 pounds in a season. The Shorthorn milk is of good quality, rather above the average; the fat globules are of medium and fairly uniform size, so that cream separates easily; it is rather pale in color. In 1824 a cow near Philadelphia made over 20 pounds of butter in a week without special feeding. Herds of forty cows have averaged 209 pounds of butter a year; the herd of 10 cows mentioned above averaged 325 pounds and single cows have records of 400 pounds and over, one being of 513 pounds.

The first Shorthorn herdbook was published in England in the year 1822, but for nearly a century before pedigrees of some fine bulls had been kept with reasonable accuracy. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized in 1842, and publication of the herdbook of this country began in 1845, connecting with the Coates series in England. Volume 43 was issued in 1899, bringing the number of bulls to 134,500 and of cows to 231,979. At the time this

### Male and Female Types of the Shorthorn Cattle



Shorthorn Sire, note the massive build



Shorthorn cow, note the short thin neck

eyes clear, bright, yet mild; ears thin, delicate and creamy yellow inside; horns short and blunt, more or less curved downward. The neck is short and thin in the cow, heavy and well crested in the bull. All the special masculine and feminine features should be strongly represented in both sexes. The lines of the body are straight. The loins are full, heavy, thick buttocks, wide apart brisket, wide, full legs rather short, close, fine-boned and well proportioned to size of body. The animals are quiet and kind in disposition.

### Milk and Butter Records

Shorthorns when first brought to America earned the name of "the milk breed." Among old records are those of cows giving 6, 8 and even 9 gallons of milk a day on grass alone. Although now latent in most lines, there seems to be a dairy quality inherent in the breed which careful managers are able successfully to develop and propagate. Records of several dairy herds in the United States within a quarter of a century show a milking season of about two hundred and sev-

enty-five days, and an average of 6,500 pounds of milk. One herd of ten cows, from 3 to 12 years old, averaged 7,750 pounds in a year. Single cows have averaged much more, several instances being known of 10,000 to 12,000 pounds in a season. The Shorthorn milk is of good quality, rather above the average; the fat globules are of medium and fairly uniform size, so that cream separates easily; it is rather pale in color. In 1824 a cow near Philadelphia made over 20 pounds of butter in a week without special feeding. Herds of forty cows have averaged 209 pounds of butter a year; the herd of 10 cows mentioned above averaged 325 pounds and single cows have records of 400 pounds and over, one being of 513 pounds.

### THE GROWING PIGS

Pigs that come April 15 should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds before Christmas time and a great deal of their weight will come from the nurse they get from the mother sow. The cheap slop, the clover pasture, the pumpkins which should be fed in season and the corn used to finish them on will not be a big item.

A watering trough in the hog lot with fresh water will help to increase the comfort and weight of the pig. A clean hog wallow where the water is changed often helps very much in warm weather, a lake adjoining the hog pasture makes a fine place for the pigs and hogs to wallow in warm weather. The secret to success

in pig raising is to raise a pig that will live and make the conditions so he will live and then grow him on a feed that is of as little value as possible and the profit in the business will be in the weight made on the cheap feed rather than the weight put on with the corn at the finish.

### NOTES ON THE HOG LOT

The fall pig that goes into the winter in a weak, run-down condition has a life of misery ahead of him.

It is easier to insist on the other man carrying out our best ideas than it is to do the little things ourselves, but we can all do much better than we do if we take an interest in our work and keep close watch of every little detail that will promote the comfort of our animals. It is the comfortable animal that makes the best gains every time.

Bulk should be present in the pigs' ration at all times, to help distend the digestive system so that it will be able to handle large quantities of feed during the fattening period, and also to satisfy the pig without supplying too much nourishment.

Pigs that are ailing from disease of any kind will do well on whole milk. No kind of feed is more palatable. It is an excellent feed and has frequently proven beneficial in carrying hogs through periods of sickness.

Hogs that are fed warm and succulent foods in the winter, should have summer conditions, that is, warm sleeping-places and good beds. They are more susceptible to cold winds and storms than hogs that are fed on corn.

Make your hogs comfortable. Hogs are high-priced now and so is corn. It is very important, therefore, that the man who is feeding hogs should get the most out of his corn; and in order to do this he must make them comfortable.

If you are going to dip your hogs and then put them back in the same old infested pens, better save time and money by letting them alone: because it will not be two weeks until the animals are as lousy as ever.

A house to accommodate a single sow does not need a great deal of ventilation, although there should be enough to keep the air in good condition, but where a dozen or more pigs are kept in the same house perfect ventilation is necessary.

Small farrowing-houses are better than the big ones. Each sow should be kept by herself as she does not require a great deal of room a small house is much more easily kept warm.

The doors of the farrowing-house should be placed in the centre, with a wing at the edge, in order to prevent the wind from blowing in on the sow and young pigs.

Do not be afraid to give the fall pigs plenty of range during the fall and winter time providing that they have a comfortable feeding-yard and a good, warm sleeping-plade.

Go slow on feeding new corn; better hold over a supply of old corn and gradually get them accustomed to the new corn before feeding them full rations.

Next to whole milk, skim-milk is best, but should be fed in connection with a little grain or mill-feed. Mix the slop thin, the more milk the better.

No man can make money feeding eighty-cent corn and thirty-dollar mill-feed to mongrel hogs.

Separate the breeding-stock from the fattening hogs, also separate the larger from the smaller ones.

Warm feed is relished in cold weather, and preferable at all times to slop fed at the freezing-point.

Get the pigs inside, these cold nights, and prevent them from piling up on the cold, damp ground.

Every successful swine-breeder appreciates the value of good, strong and well matured breeding-animals.

The man who raises nothing but wheat, wheat, wheat, and no hogs, will in time come to the end of his rope.

# Poultry

## BLACKHEAD IN TURKEY

The disease known as blackhead has been causing ravages in the turkey flock this year in every province of the Dominion. With the approach of the festive season a statement made by the Dominion biologist, Dr. Charles Higgins, of the department of agriculture, relative to the cause of the first turkey famine in Canada, is of special interest. Dr. Higgins accounts for the soaring prices for the festive bird by the fact that a parasitic disease commonly known as blackhead is responsible for an alarming turkey mortality in all the provinces. The disease is manifested by a black appearance of the comb and is due to parasitic affection of the digestive organs. Unless stringent measures are taken at once to combat the disease intelligently, says Dr. Higgins, the supply in all parts of Canada will be still further depleted.

A remedy suggested is to starve the bird for forty-eight hours and then let it drink from a mixture composed of a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water.

Turkey-raising has never been extensively carried on in the West; in fact there is not nearly a sufficient quantity of the birds raised to supply the needs of the people, and yearly heavy shipments of dressed and undressed turkeys are received from the East.

Turkey raising was at one time one of the best known industries of the New England States. Now, however, this industry has almost vanished, since, with very few exceptions the farmer has given up his attempts at turkey raising. The islands of Narragansett Bay are turkeyless, while from Black Island, which thirty years ago was able to supply the Thanksgiving market with no less than twenty tons of turkeys, not five hundred pounds have been shipped annually for many years. The main cause of this deplorable condition is blackhead, which was first noted sometime previous to 1893, and which has all but annihilated the turkey-raising industry of New England. It has now spread into nearly every state of the Union and into the provinces of Canada.

### The Symptoms of Blackhead

Blackhead, in whatever species of bird it may be found, presents three symptoms which are invariable: first, diarrhoea, at some stage of the disease; second, a condition of increasing languor or stupor together with isolation from companions in the flock; third, loss of appetite and more or less prolonged emaciation. The presence of these symptoms in his birds suggests to the poultryman who is on his guard that the disease has entered his flock. It should be noted here that the term "blackhead" is a partial misnomer, since the dark colorations of the head is by no means constant, and, on the other hand, may occur in cases where blackhead is not present, as in the case of infection by worms or other small animal organisms called flagellates. Although the hollows under the eyes are not characteristic of blackhead alone, this clinical feature is usually present in birds suffering from the disease.

While, in all cases of the disease, the chief symptoms already described are present, there can be recognized three courses which the disease may follow. These are distinguished first by the duration of the disease, and second, by the extent and severity of the injury to the affected organs.

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The first course which the disease may follow is met with in young birds, and, giving rise to one of the disorders commonly known as "white diarrhoea," frequently causes a great mortality among poults from five days to three weeks old, although the mortality may continue much beyond this period of a day or two of stupor in which the young bird remains by itself and refuses food. A white or yellowish diarrhoeal discharge is usually present in this type of the disease. This

acute form is more likely to attack the younger birds, frequently causing a mortality of from 80 to 90 per cent., while the older birds prove more resistant.

When past the age of three weeks the majority of the birds have a better chance to live for at least several months. In other words, if the disease is present in a flock and does not at once assume the acute form among the young birds, it is likely to remain latent in them, so to speak, or to change into a slowly progressive form which may not cause death for several months. The third course which the disease may follow is the typical chronic form, in which the birds hold their own against the disease for a long period extending over a year or more, during which time the emaciation gradually increases. In these birds the disease is ultimately fatal in the majority of cases.

Turkeys having the chronic form of the disease are especially susceptible to the effects of unfavorable conditions. The investigations have shown that fattening a flock for the Thanksgiving or Christmas market often brings about an marked increase in the mortality, especially if the poults are fed too much corn.

Besides the cases in which the disease is either overcome or has fatal termination, there are a certain number of birds (especially fowls) which harbor the parasite for long periods. Such birds, whether fowl or turkey, may give no sign of illness during life, nor any gross sign of cecal, hepatic or intestinal derangement upon death, but may still have been the source of infection for many other birds, which have been confined in the same yard. Thus it is seen that while birds suffering from the disease in an acute or sub-acute form can be detected from their appearance and behavior, it is practically impossible to determine, without minute examination, what apparently well birds harbor the causative organism of the disease.

How, then, shall the poultryman tell when blackhead is present in his flock? The matter may be summarized thus: The evidence for the presence of blackhead is either certain or presumptive. The evidence is presumptive when, in young birds, the appetite is suddenly lost, a stupor or languor is manifested, and there is a whitish diarrhoea. If, in addition to this, there can be recognized, by microscopical methods, the presence in the excrement of many coccidia in some stage of development, the evidence may be said to be certain. In adult birds the evidence is presumptive if there is manifested a loss of appetite, a stupor or languor, voluntary isolation from the flock, and a progressive emaciation. If, in addition to these symptoms there is a diarrhoea or a solid excrement with a large amount of chalky substance (urates), and if, in this excrement, evidences of coccidial development and injury to the intestinal tract can be found, then the evidence may be said to be certain. In conclusion, in dealing with live birds, all evidence which is not supplemented by a microscopical examination is to a greater or less degree presumptive.

### Prevention and Treatment

Regarding preventative measures the following, though simple, may be recommended: (1) Protect the yards and flocks which may have the good fortune to be uninfected with blackhead by a careful examination of all new stock, whether turkeys, fowls, geese or other domestic birds. (2) Keep the turkeys on grounds which are as fresh as can be obtained. Change the range at least every year or two; and, above all, keep them isolated from fowl and other poultry. (3) Keep every turkey in the flock under frequent observation in order to separate, and at once isolate, any bird which gives evidence of the disease. To facilitate such observations it is of the greatest help to legband every bird and to record its weight from time to time. This procedure may be looked upon by the average poultryman as difficult and impracticable. As a matter of fact it is neither, but can be done easily and in short time. It may be appropriate to state at this time that, if the poultryman and farmer expect to meet success in raising their birds they will have to give them at least a fraction of the thought and attention which they give

to other departments of their farm work. The course outlined above makes it possible to learn whether any birds are losing weight, and if this is the case, these birds must be regarded with suspicion and separated from the rest of the flock. It is especially dangerous to allow a turkey-hen, showing the sign of disease, to brood her young. (4) If it is known that blackhead is present in any of the poultry, the yards should be kept as free as possible from English sparrows, and the poultry houses and grain bins from rats and mice, since it has been shown that these rodents carry the parasite. (5) If it is desired to fatten birds for market, begin to increase the rations gradually. Never attempt to fatten birds which in successive weighings, show a loss of weight. Overfeeding does not cause blackhead, but it does frequently cause the sudden death of birds in which blackhead is present. (6) When birds have died of blackhead, their bodies should be promptly burned or buried in order to prevent the dissemination of the coccidia, either through the ravages of rats or skunks, or by leaving the dead bird to decay about the premises.

Regarding therapeutic measures, the following may have some advantages if given early in acute cases of blackhead: (1) Isolate the sick bird from the flock, and place it in a dry, well-ventilated location, free from colds and draughts. (2) Feed separately on soft, light, easily assimilable food, with little grain, especially corn.

### FATTENING FOWLS FOR MARKET

There is no room for argument about the fact that fowls properly fattened and placed on the market command prices much beyond those realized for the ordinary grades. The best and most practical methods of doing this are in dispute.

In many countries where fowls are extensively raised the standard method is crate-fattening with a week or ten days finishing with a cramming machine.

This method is, however, an expensive one, and requires a great deal of labor, and unless the market prices warrant fattening in this way it will not pay the fowl raiser.

The farmers in the West must fatten their fowls with little labor and at as low a cost as possible. For this reason the pen-fattening is found to be sufficient to place good birds on the market.

The fowls in flocks of convenient sizes are confined in pens with small yards, or with no yards at all, as too much exercise is not conducive to fattening. The feeding is comparatively simple, using either whole grains or ground, the latter being mixed with water or milk as in the common mash. In this feeding, wheat or corn are probably the best grains, and a period of three weeks should be sufficient to place the birds in good condition.

### Feeding Moulting Hens

During moulting the hens require an extra amount of care, and in fact all the attention which can be given them. In too many instances moulting is considered just a natural sequence of poultry-keeping. The fowls at this time are just as bad as a child cutting its teeth. It is not the mere fact of losing feathers or pushing a tooth through, as much as the constitutional disturbance that is set up. One symptom of moulting is lethargy. The birds, instead of being early risers, mope about on their perches and will not venture out in search of food, that is so essential to them at this trying period. Dainty food should be prepared. Warm meal with a dash of spice in it, in the morning, and continual change.

In regard to grain: Corn, wheat, barley, oats and mashed potatoes with meal—anything to tempt the appetite—two or three rusty nails or a bit of sulphur in the drinking-water are great helps. In confined runs, meat must be added, and in fact, scraps of meat may well be given on any run.

Two things are essential: (1) That fairly early each morning the hen-house should be cleared of belated risers: (2) The floor should be swept at the same time, as a lot of vermin come off with the shed feathers. These sweepings should be taken right away and not be put on the nearest manure-heap. After moulting is over, give morning mash of shorts and bran in a crumbly condition, and feed plenty of oats.

### CARE OF FOWLS IN WINTER

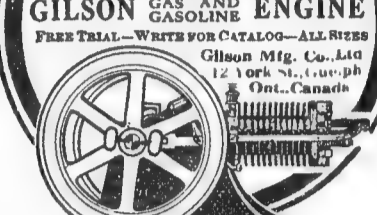
Now that the winter time is fast approaching the problem of caring for the fowls looms up.

## Goes Like Sixty

**Sells like Sixty**  
**Sells for Sixty-five** **\$65**

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

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FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES  
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12 York St., Quebec, Ont., Canada



It is an easy matter to winter a flock of fowls, but it is quite a different matter to winter them so as to get profitable returns.

The hen when properly cared for is one of the most profitable industries of the farm. In the United States the products of the hen are only exceeded by that of the corn.

In Canada, and particularly Western provinces, a marked interest has been taken in poultry-raising in the past few years. The winter and summer shows bear this fact out. Not only is there a yearly increase in the number of birds shown, but there has been a marked improvement in the qualities exhibited. The farmers, too, have been studying the varieties most suitable for the climate, and breeders have made rapid strides in the development of a hardy as well as a good winter laying hen combining a profitable table bird.

Amongst the varieties that have proved most successful in the Western provinces are the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes and the English Orpingtons. In these three varieties are found hardiness, good winter layers, and excellent table birds.

Many of our farmers have splendid flocks of thoroughbred fowls from which they derive a scanty revenue during the winter months for the simple reason that the fowls are not properly housed and fed.

Two things are absolutely necessary in the care of hens before they will be good layers in the winter, and these are light and warmth.

Too often the hen house is a low, stuffy building with one small window that keeps the place in semi-darkness. The fowls are crowded into small quarters for warmth and are subject to the ravages of lice.

A proper hen house should admit all the sunlight that is possible in the winter months. It should be warm but well ventilated so that the air is at all times fresh and pure. The floor of the building should be of earth, and fresh sand should be thrown in occasionally for scratching grounds. The roosts, nest-boxes and walls of the building should receive an application of lime frequently to kill the vermin and keep the building in a fresh, pure state.

### The Feeding

Too much importance cannot be attached to the feeding of the fowls, as the hens may be housed in the best building possible and be poor winter layers simply because of the way they are fed.

The hens should not obtain their food too easily; they should be made to scratch for it, as exercise is absolutely necessary for a good layer. Let there be a fair amount of chaff on the floor of the house, and scatter the grain amongst this. Few grains are better for laying hens than wheat. If the farmer has any poor wheat he would do well to leave it in the sheaf and feed it to the hens thus. There is always a quantity of small wheat taken out of the fannings of seed wheat which makes the best of hen food in winter.

Another important food for the layers is meat. Raw meat should be given as frequently as possible. It makes the birds lively and keeps their combs red.

John Regan, in charge of a carload of horses at Brandon, was burned and trampled to death in the car which caught fire from an overturned lamp. Thirteen horses were also burned to death.

# Sheep and Swine

## SHEEP ON THE FARM

No class of live stock on the farm are as good to enrich the ground as sheep. They scatter the manure evenly over the pasture and results are more satisfactory than when other live stock are pastured. Of course the manure spreader does the trick with stable manure, but unquestionably sheep are the best natural spreaders in existence.

It is admitted all the world over that live stock on the farm means an addition to its fertility and the speedy improvement of land impoverished by long continued cropping. But stock on the farm is also a conservator of fertility, and the running of cows, hogs or sheep in the stubble is good business from any of the viewpoints of the sound farmer. Stable manure is the finest of all fertilizers, but the difficulty is, in the first place, to get enough of it, and, in the second, to distribute it in such a way as to give the soil a fair service, and not a patchy feeding in spots; and, more than this, it is the rule where the manure from the stable is used at all on the farm, to cart it out and let it get bone dry before it is turned under, in which case it has about the fertilizing value of so much sawdust.

The sheep is the fertilizing friend of the farmer. It returns to the soil 80 per cent. of what it consumes in the way of fertility; it will eat what other animals will refuse to touch; it is a browser and bites close; it will chew weeds and waste right down to the roots; and in new country will eat off the young shrub as fast as it makes its appearance. All the while it is engaged in this good work of fertilizing the land and putting it into condition to yield increase, the sheep is piling on wool and making mutton out of the weeds and rubbish, and thereby returning to the farmer a little in each hand.

## THE WESTERN SHEEP OUTLOOK

It is most gratifying to note that the farmers of the West are at last awake to the prospects that are in store for them in the sheep-raising industry. The sheep sales which have recently been held under the auspices of the "Sheepbreeders' Association of Manitoba" and Saskatchewan have started this important branch of farming on a firm footing, by introducing to the West a number of thoroughbred ewes from the East.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan there is a great need for stock on the farm, and none greater than sheep. It seems that we have in the West a great many farmers yet who do not feel the need nor appreciate the value of live stock on the farm. But it is not an exaggeration to say that on nearly every farm where crops look thrifty and where conditions in general are flourishing, sheep, cattle and hogs all have their place in good numbers.

Sheep are second only to hogs in bringing quick returns to the farmer. They are easily kept and bring a two-fold return, not only does mutton command a high price, but the woollen trade bids fair to become an important industry in Canada.

The consumption of mutton in the cities of the West is great, and the stock commission men have been forced to get eighty per cent. of the mutton used from the East.

Since mixed-farming is conceded to be the salvation of the West, we are safe in predicting a great future for the sheep-raiser.

The Dominion government is lending its assistance to the sheep-raising industry.

In addition to holding sales of breeding sheep in portions of the Dominion where it is advisable for farmers to take up sheep-raising, a couple of commissioners have been appointed to make a study of the conditions governing this industry and to advise measures for its assistance. These commissioners are: W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and W. T. Ritch of Great Britain. The latter is an expert on the wool side of the business and may be able to advise measures that will enable farmers to get a reasonable price for their wool.

## CARE OF THE EWE

However important is the care of the ram, the care of the ewe flock is equally important. For while the ram must

beget the lambs, it is essential that the ewes must be in good condition to nourish them while carried in utero.

Then, too, the condition of the ewe at the time of conception has considerable to do with the size of the lamb crop.

A ewe may be very thin, in which case she may not come in heat, or if she does, she may not conceive. It does not necessarily follow that she does not breed, but it quite often happens.

A ewe in good flesh almost invariably is a good breeder, and a good suckler, something that a thin ewe cannot very well do.

One of the greatest helps to bringing the ewes up to good flesh at the time of breeding, is the practise of flushing the ewes. This is an English custom, as indeed all of our best methods of handling sheep are.

The common method of flushing the ewes is to turn them on to some fresh, succulent pasture that has been saved up for them.

A good way, and one that will appeal to most flockmasters, is to save a piece of the second-growth hay land for their use.

At this season of the year, after a few sprinkles of rain, it should afford very good picking for them.

On our own farm this year, we are running them in the cornfields. At first sight, this may seem to be a hazardous proposition to both sheep and grain, but such is not the case.

We have considerable corn land, so that we are pasturing it only at the rate of one head to the acre. There is very little down corn and the sheep going up and down the rows, picking the tender shoots of weeds that come up despite the best of cultivation, eating off the lower blades of corn and doing much good to the corn itself, regardless of the benefit to the sheep.

As a preventive to them eating the grain, though they never have acquired the habit, we feed a small amount of oats at the barns every morning and night. Our object in feeding grain is two-fold. To keep them in good flesh and to get them to come to the barns morning and night, for the inspection of the ram.

An acre of rape, too, is very good. Sow seven or eight pounds per acre and allow to grow until it is eight or ten inches high. It should afford grazing for 40 or 50 ewes for three or four weeks, the best part of the breeding season, especially if it is supplemented by a bit of oats twice daily.

Soiling, or partial soiling, has been very successful with us. If it is convenient to have a corn-field on one side of the sheep-pasture, or so that the cut corn can be carried to feed bunks in the lots, it is very easily done, takes little time, and is very cheap, as an acre of corn will, when fed this way, furnish an immense amount of feed.

I have now told you how to handle your ewes during this period, but failed to tell just why it should be done. The reason is this:

A ewe that is in good flesh, or that is gaining in condition each day, is bound to be in good health and bursting with rich, red blood. In this condition she most readily conceives to the service of the ram and, in the opinion of most, the percentage of twins is larger.

Looked at in a logical light, no man can afford not to give his ewes care at this season of the year. A little extra care now will afford great returns later in the season.

We all know that the thin, half-fed cannot do the work of a big, strong well fed one. The same applies to sheep. The production of lambs is as much a ewe's work, as is drawing the plow that of the horse's.

A poor, half-fed ewe cannot do her work any more than can a thin, emaciated horse.—North Dakota Farmer.

We know of nothing more palatable to hogs than rape. Once they get a taste of it they never forget the place where they found it, and will return to it twelve months afterward.

Hog-tight fences are rather expensive in the first place but the best are cheapest in the long run. A bunch of hogs will soon destroy a wooden fence.

The pig's first business in life is to grow a surface upon which fat can later be laid.

To keep pig's free from worms, a condiment should at all times be kept within reach. Sulphur, salt, and copperas are excellent remedies.

Do you know that filthy troughs are often breeders of diseases which affect the intestines of hogs? It is simply impossible to raise perfectly healthy hogs in dirty quarters.

## FARMER WINS AGAINST C. N. R.

Chief Justice Mathers, in the case of Parks vs. C. N. R., tried before him at Brandon, delivered judgment November 2 giving the plaintiff judgment against the company for the killing of three horses valued at \$1,000 on the railway company's tracks.

During a very cold day in February last, the horses being confined in plaintiff's stable, about half past ten o'clock in the day, he and his hired man went to water them. The watering trough and pump were about 15 yards from the door of the stable, which was situated about 120 yards from the highway, there being no fence between. For two years he had been in the habit of turning the horses out of the stable to go to the watering trough and, after they had drunk, driving them back in. On this occasion he sent his hired man to take the halters off their heads and turn them loose while he went to the pump to pump water into the watering trough.

The horses all came out to the trough and drank. Before the fourth had finished drinking three of them had left the trough and, without his noticing it, had started to walk in the direction of the road, instead of returning to the stable. When the fourth had finished, it started to walk after the other three. The plaintiff observed this and immediately endeavored to intercept them, and he succeeded in turning back the one, but the other three trotted off ahead of him toward the road.

## A Long Chase

His place was about three miles from where the railway crossed and the horses ran in that direction, he following. They went along the railway for a distance, and then left the track and went several miles south of the railway. He kept in pursuit during the whole day, from about 10.30 in the morning until dark at night, guided by their tracks and occasionally seeing them at a distance. At dusk the horses were in a bluff some distance south of the railway. By this time he was completely exhausted from hunger and fatigue and he went into a house to get something to eat. While there he saw the horses starting north in the direction of his own place and he supposed that they were on the way home. He was unable to follow them any farther and he remained in this house all night.

## Struck by Train

By 7.00 o'clock in the morning he started in pursuit again. He traced them from where he had seen them the night before until they reached the railway at a point about two miles from the bridge across the Assiniboine. He followed their tracks along the railway at a point about two miles from the railway between the rails and when he reached the bridge he found their dead bodies mangled in such a way as to indicate that they had been struck on the bridge by a train.

The railway company contended that these animals were at large through the negligence of the owner and that under section 234 of the railway act and its several sub-sections the company was not compelled to fence, sub-sections 2 and 5 of section 294 of the act did not apply, being applicable only to cases where the company was under a liability to fence.

In delivering judgment his lordship stated that he could not agree with the contentions raised by the railway com-

## Every Horse Owner and Teamster Should Use

The Most Efficient of all Harness Dressings

# Harness Life

will soften the hardest leather in a minute and will not cut the stitches. Does away with washing harness and this oil cuts off all dirt, grease, sweat, etc. Blackens the harness but not the hands.

25c per sample tin at your dealer's, or direct \$2 per gallon f.o.b. Winnipeg.

## THE Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar and a great number of Ranch Remedies.

pany and he could not find negligence in the act of the plaintiff in allowing his horses to walk from the stable to the watering trough, 15 yards away, as he had been in the habit of doing for two years while he and his man were in attendance to see that they returned to the stable again. Neither could he find that they went at large through the wilful act or omission of the plaintiff. Taking the halters off and turning them out of the stable was certainly wilful. But they were not then at large and could not be said to be at large until they got away from him. He had no intention of permitting the horses to be at large. It could not be said that they were at large through his wilful act when the fact is that they got at large against his will.

The plaintiff claimed \$1,000 and upon the evidence his estimate of damage was not excessive. There would be a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,000 and costs of suit.

## KEEP WEEDS FROM SEEDING

One of the chief advantages that most weeds have in the struggle for life lies in the production of great numbers of seeds. This is well shown in the following estimates by the Kansas Experiment Station of the number of seeds reaped by one plant, made after careful studies of each species:

Name of weed.	No. of Seeds.
Purslane	69,000
Velvet Leaf	31,900
Ragweed	23,000
Cocklebur	9,700
Beggar-ticks	10,500
Red Root	85,000
Tumbleweed	14,000
Crab-grass	89,000
Yellow Foxtail	1,3,000

When plants are able to multiply at the rates thus indicated, it is easy to see how readily they might overrun the earth. No good gardener is willing that the soil should become so filled with such seeds that they will vex him sorely for years to come.

## SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE would be pleased to receive replies from farmers to the following suggested questions:

What breed of heavy horses do you prefer? Give reasons for your preference and state what objections you have to other breeds.

Do you vary the depth of your plowing from year to year? Do you consider such a practice necessary or advisable? What factors determine the depth at which you plow?

What methods of handling cattle on the farm do you favor? Give reasons for the method you follow, especially from the standpoint of labor, feed, and buildings required.

# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

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## OBJECT

To feed and clothe some hungry child.  
 To scatter Sunshine everywhere.  
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.  
 To maintain the girls' club room.

Sunshine badges, 50 cents.  
 Pendants, 50 cents.  
 Buttons, 5 cents.

## MOTTO

Hard! Well what of that?  
 Didst fancy life one summer holiday  
 With lessons none to learn, and naught  
 but play?  
 Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!  
 It must be learned! Learn it then  
 patiently."

## MESSAGE TO MOTHERS

The special message this week is to the mothers whom God has blessed with little children, to love and care for. The crowning glory of life is the love of little children. No greater happiness than to watch the dear little feet and help to guide them to become noble men and women—above all things to teach them self control, to make them capable of looking after themselves and helping at all times with loving sympathy all those who require help either material or spiritual. Teach them to smile, to think of the bright sunshine, the bubbling brook, the green fields, the beautiful flowers. Teach them to appreciate the food and clothing, kind friends, dear loved ones at home, fresh pure air, sweet repose and shelter from harm through the dark hours of the night. Teach them to love

all these daily blessings and in your old age they will bless and appreciate you.

## WATCH, MOTHER, WATCH

"Mother, watch the little feet  
 Climbing o'er the garden wall,  
 Bounding through the busy street,  
 Ranging cellar, shed, and hall.  
 Never count the moments lost,  
 Never mind the time it costs;  
 Little feet will go astray;  
 Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand  
 Picking berries by the way,  
 Making houses in the sand,  
 Tossing up the fragrant hay.  
 Never dare the question ask  
 "Why to me this weary task?"  
 These same little hands may prove  
 Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue  
 Prattling eloquent and wild;  
 What is said and what is sung,  
 By the happy, joyous child.  
 Catch the word while yet unspoken,  
 Stop the vow before 'tis broken;  
 This same tongue may yet proclaim  
 Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart  
 Beating soft and warm for you;  
 Wholesome lessons now impart;  
 Keep, oh, keep that young heart true.  
 Extricating every weed,  
 Sowing good and precious seed;  
 Harvest rich you then may see,  
 Ripening for eternity."

## GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Apples and nuts, pin cushion, babies' boots and other articles, table centre and several wool balls and also rag dollies, books and papers, stamps, picture post cards and several pretty albums and picture books.

## LIFE IS FULL OF GLADNESS

This life is full of gladness  
 This life is full of woe  
 This life is full of sadness  
 No matter where you go.

To-day my heart is pining  
 With love, alas! in vain  
 To-day the sun is shining  
 To-morrow comes the rain.

But, friends, just bear your burdens,  
 And life shall be worth while;  
 When melancholy greets you  
 Defy it with a smile.

## THE SUNSHINE STORE

"Here are smiles of every kind,  
 And jolly laughs galore,  
 And frolicking fun (much better than  
 pouts)  
 In the Sunshine Store!  
 There are merry whistles for the boys,  
 And for the girls good cheer—

Everything for a pleasant time  
 Is found in abundance here.  
 Now wouldn't it be a splendid plan  
 To go to this store, I pray,  
 And buy your actions every morn—  
 Enough to last all day?"

## EMERGENCY FUND

Watch It Grow

Per Miss Effie Smith and Mrs. A. J.  
 Wright.....\$5.00  
 Mrs. A. Davis and friends ..... 2.00  
 A. Von Mielecks ..... 1.00  
 \$8.00

## SALE OF WORK

We are all very busy preparing for the sale of work. Hope my readers will send in at least one small article each. I have a large number of pretty designs for all classes of fancy work, all very cheap and simple. Would be glad to forward further particulars to any one interested.

## WORDS OF ADVICE

Dorothea, Mary and Unhappy Bess:—These three letters are so much alike that one answer will do for all. I am afraid, dear girls, you have allowed the wicked fairy, Discontent, to make her home within your hearts and to bring with her, her sister Envy. Cast them out, dear friends, or you will never gain the happiness you desire. It is useless to grumble, when things don't go as we wish. I want you to find out the greatest

blessing in your life; cherish it most tenderly and don't waste energy in envying your neighbors. If you want to be really happy try to help others and be content. Trust and have Faith and believe me the good things will come sooner than you expect. Put these verses where you can read them every day. Write to me often and tell me how you get on.

"A little hope, a little faith serene  
 A little word of strength for those who fall,  
 A little smiling, though tears come between  
 A little charity if need should call.

And oh! not paltry is our life, nor small  
 But big and fine, and filled with sweet delight,  
 If that we keep, each for the sake of all  
 These little things in sight.

"There were never such chances upon this grand  
 old earth,  
 For fortune is providing for all who prove their  
 worth;  
 There's happiness for everyone if they'll really  
 only try  
 To see the gleams of Sunshine in the clouds as they  
 roll by.

## TWO NEW MEMBERS

Dear Margaret:—My two sons, Norman and Kenneth Foster would like to join the Guild, so I enclose ten cents for two buttons. They are sending some papers and I shall send some cards later.

MRS. R. P. FOSTER.

Oliver, Sask.

Heartily welcome to our Guild. Hope you like your buttons and will wear them every day. Many thanks for papers and I will be glad to receive cards.

MARGARET.

## ORGANIZE A BRANCH

Dear Margaret:—I received my button and think it is very pretty. I go to school and am in the third reader. I have two miles to go to school. I sent two books and a letter in August but did not know whether you got them or not. I will send you some post cards.

ALLAN JOHNSTONE.

Boisvevain, Man.

I am very glad you like your button and hope you will try and interest your school friends in the Sunshine work. Yes, the books were received I think your letter was published. Many thanks for post cards and books.

MARGARET.

## S. S. PAPERS ALWAYS WANTED

Dear Margaret:—I am sending a bundle of Sunday School papers to you, I hope they will make somebody happy when they receive them.

HANNAH DIXON,

Clair, Sask.

I am sending you membership card and will distribute the papers sent in.

MARGARET.

## VERSES FOR SUNSHINE

Dear Margaret:—I am sending the enclosed booklet in response to your request for verses in THE GUIDE of Oct. 12. You are quite welcome to use any or all of the verses that are suitable to your work. You have my best wishes for success in your work.

MRS. MARY W. BULLIS,

Emerson, Man.

Thanks, indeed, for your charming verses for the children. I will be glad to use them in my work. Many mothers and teachers would, I feel sure, be glad to know of "A Funny Mouse Trap" and your verses. I will have much pleasure in publishing them at an early date.

MARGARET.

## BOX OF CLOTHES

Dear Margaret:—I have forwarded to you per freight a box of clothing for Rainy River, hoping it will be useful to the sufferers. Please find bill of lading enclosed.

S. FARROW.

Melita, Man.

The Rainy River sufferers have been so well supplied that it is useless sending any more goods. Sunshine will, of course, only be too glad to have them and pass them on to those in need. Many thanks, dear friend, for the loving thought.

MARGARET.

## SACK OF CLOTHES

Dear Margaret:—I am sending by to-day's train, on C. N. R., a sack of out-grown clothing for you to distribute. Hoping they will prove useful.

MRS. S. A. LAYNS.

Roseisle, Man.

Sack of clothing received and will be distributed as called for.

MARGARET.

## THESE WERE ACCEPTABLE

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you a box of things I trust may be of use to some one as the cold weather comes on. I will send some other things for your Xmas giving later on. With good wishes for you in your work.

MRS. T. P. KENNEDY,

Madford, Man.

Your loving letter and parcel were a great pleasure to me. Many thanks for promise and also good wishes. Write often.

MARGARET.

## A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I am sending five cents for the button I received a few weeks ago. I wish you every success at your work.

RUTH MOORHEAD.

Milestone, Sask.

I am glad you like the button; many thanks for the five cents.

MARGARET.

## WINDSOR TABLE SALT



"Is that Windsor Table Salt?"

"Yes, here is the Trademark"

"All right.

Mother told me to be sure and get Windsor Salt.

It's the kind she always uses.

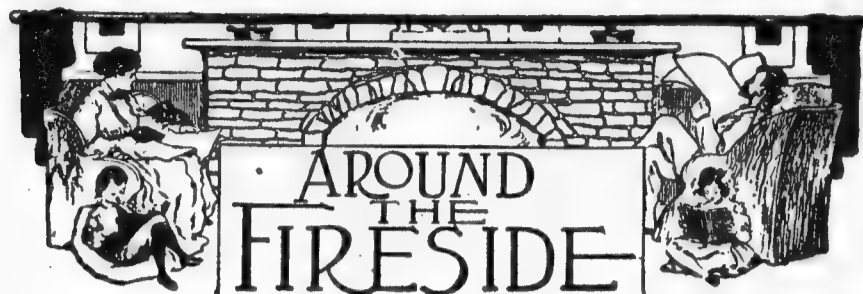
She says she could not keep house without her old standby—

36

## WINDSOR TABLE SALT

Makes lighter,  
whiter, better  
flavored bread  
—produces  
more loaves  
to barrel.

## PURITY FLOUR



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

## Hints about Bathing

The fad of the day now is bathing. Everybody has an opinion on it, and seldom do we find two alike. From "the two grains of wheat in the bushel of chaff," it seems rational to select two general ideas as principles, which each one can modify to suit his own particular case. First, then, it must be recognized that a reasonable being bathes for two reasons; one is to keep the person clean and the other is to keep the skin active and put the whole system in a condition "to resist fatigue, exposure and disease, promoting influences in general," and no method having this desired result is easier, cheaper or more readily obtainable than by the proper use of water.

Dr. Alexander Alworth maintains that it is the cold and not the wetness of the water that accomplishes this latter purpose of the bath; that is, the consequent shock of cold water, with a subsequent reaction. If the shock is not felt there can be no reaction. But there may be the shock without the reaction, which is clearly harmful, and the bather is not benefitted.

Clearly, it must be in bathing as it is in food or covering or exercise or any other such matter, no fixed principle can be laid down for every individual, but each one must study his own condition and adapt a general principle to his own particular case, remembering always that for cleansing purposes, warm water and plenty of soap, followed by a light sponging with cold water to close the pores of the skin as a preventive of cold or that stiffness that so often follows a hot bath when this precaution is not taken; and for the toning-up of the system, the cold bath, cold enough to produce a shock, but not so cold that the body will not readily react by brisk and energetic rubbing.

Many physicians maintain that very few systems are so delicate that they cannot take a cold bath in some form or other. To those unaccustomed to regular cold bathing, caution must be used. The temperature of the water should be modified at first, using colder gradually to accustom the constitution to react to a more and more pronounced shock.

A new method of cold bathing recommended for the delicate ones is to stand with the feet in warm water while using a sponge wet with much colder water for the rest of the body, pursuing this plan, using colder water until the system gradually acquires tone and resistance.

But what is a cold bath, or what a warm bath? Nearly if not all you country people have thermometers. Apply them to your bath water. If your thermometer registers anywhere between sixty-five and seventy-five degrees your bath is a cold bath. If your thermometer registers between ninety-five and one hundred then is your bath warm.

It will be seen from the temperatures of the baths given that nothing extraordinary is required in the way of cold bathing. Sixty-five degrees is a long stretch warmer than the freezing point. Certainly one may use water colder than sixty-five degrees, but it is not necessary in order to have the full benefit of the cold bath, and care must be used to notice that the reaction sets in as promptly as when the water is not so cold.

What is reaction? A sudden douche or plunge into cold water causes a contraction of the blood vessels near the surface of the body, more rapid breathing, and a quicker heart action. The reaction is the loosening out or dilation of these contractions and there is a rush of blood to the surface of the body. The breathing and heart action become

free and normal again and the whole body glows with a pleasant warmth and feels in readiness for any exercise.

One point to be noticed is that the room in which the bathing is done should be neither very warm nor very cold.

Taking your own experience as your guide, have you not noticed how readily you chill in a cool room after taking a warm bath? The reason of this is that the pores of the skin were not closed by a cold sponge and the body brought to normal heat again by a brisk rub down. Many people find it better to take the warm cleansing bath at night and after that wrap up in bed. The preponderance of opinion, however, shows that the cold bath should be taken in the morning followed by brisk exercise. The vitality is undoubtedly more vigorous in the forenoon than in the afternoon, presumably because of the recuperation furnished by sleep and rest. Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, recently said before a women's federation of clubs: "The next-best-thing to having light

given by Mr. McTavish on the always new subject of "Citizenship," and an address by Mr. A. W. Puttee on "Woman's Organizations."

After the first half of the program was rendered, very attractive refreshments were served quite informally.

It is safe to say everybody had an excellent time and everybody was heartily welcome.

It seems these socials are a monthly feature of the Labor League women's work during the winter term. The regular women's meetings occur weekly.

The purposes for which the organization is formed may best be given in their own terms:

### Objects

1. To obtain a practical understanding of matters that affect the industrial struggle for existence.
2. To inspire women to appreciate and advance the Trade Union and Labor movement, more particularly as it affects women (wife, mother and daughter).
3. To obtain equal pay for equal work.
4. To abolish the evils that promote women's degradation.
5. To obtain Woman's Suffrage as a political necessity to secure the other objects of the league.
6. To stimulate women to acquire a working knowledge of domestic management, personal and household hygiene, food in health and sickness, management of maternity, child culture and nature's laws of health and progress.

### THE KAISER AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

It is a well known fact in German official circles that the Kaiser is following the modern feminist movement with no small attention. Up to the present, however, his majesty has ob-



ISABEL and COLLIE

and quickly absorbent material next to the skin if you want to be in condition to resist taking cold is to accustom yourself to the daily cold sponge bath followed by a vigorous rub down."

Dr. Wiley further says, "There is a simple way of keeping the membrane of the nose, which shelters so many disease germs, in a healthy condition. That is by a daily morning and evening application of warm salt water."

Dr. Wiley also says: "It is a crime to have a cold."

### WOMAN'S LABOR LEAGUE SOCIAL

On the evening of Oct. 25 in Trades' Hall, Winnipeg, a very successful social was held under the management of the Woman's Labor League.

The chair was ably filled by Mrs. Muir, thinker and writer, whose ideas for a better understanding of and amelioration of the industrial struggle of the working classes for an existence, appear so frequently in "The Voice."

The varied and interesting program was composed of songs, recitations and instrumental numbers of considerable merit. The features of the evening were, however, an excellent address

served the strictest reticence on the subject in his public utterances; as a matter of fact, in all his speeches during the last year or two he has studiously steered clear of controversial politics.

Nevertheless, the Emperor is by no means averse from discussing women's suffrage with his intimate friends. It appears that he is a keen advocate of opening up new avenues of activity for women. He would remove all the obstacles which now stand in the way of women earning their living.

In his majesty's opinion, modern conditions compel women to enter fields of labor undreamed of thirty years ago; this being the case, it is necessary to educate them for every walk of life. Grammar schools should be open for them, and also all the higher grade universities.

### TIME LOST AT THE TOILET TABLE

Madam Marguerita Sylva, prima donna, replying to and therefore wiping out the allegations made by Judge Crowe, of New York, who in a vigorous but misguided attack upon woman, says: "A woman has no regard for time; she will take half an hour to adjust her hair pins. Women take too

much time in dressing and primping. They have no idea how much annoyance it causes their husbands, friends and admirers."

Madam Sylva assures us that a correctly dressed woman cannot make herself presentable in less than an hour and a half. To demonstrate this opinion Mme. Sylva gives her time-table or schedule for dressing herself: Bath, 15 minutes; arranging hair, 15 minutes; massage and powder, 15 minutes; hat, 10 minutes, and all the other items are also set down with their accompanying periods fully covering the hour and a half prescribed by Madam Sylva as necessities of the toilet.

"After all," concludes the lady, "the question simmers down to this: Would a man prefer to wait for an attractive woman, or to have an unattractive woman waiting for him? Whatever is worth having is worth waiting for."

Besides all this it seems really absurd for Judge Crowe to assert that women have no idea how much annoyance, etc., the waiting for women's dressing causes their masculine relatives and friends, while said husbands, fathers, brothers, sons and even admirers have done their level best to apprise them of it since the world began.

### HOW HE LEARNED CONTENTMENT

"Were you ever in your life glum and discontented?" asked one.

"Yes, once I was plumb down in the mouth," owned Uncle Henry, with an air of candor. "But I got cured right off, and I ain't ever had an attack of the blues since then."

"Do tell us about it."

"Well, it was when I was a young man. I had just got a job workin' on the Erie Canal. It was gettin' late in the fall, and I hadn't any shoes to my name and I had to send home every red cent, except what would feed me. I didn't see how I was to get a pair of shoes before winter set in."

"Well, that was hard lines."

"So I thought," said Uncle Henry, smiling, "until one day I saw a feller on the street that hadn't any feet. I can't rightly say as I've ever been discontented since then."—N. Y. Times.

### EVE'S APPLE

Among the botanical curiosities of Ceylon is a fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth. The tree is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple tree."

The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden.

### WEDDING RHYMES

- I.—Marry when the year is new,  
Always loving, kind and true.
  - II.—When February birds do mate  
You may wed nor dread your fate.
  - III.—Marry in April when you can,  
Joy for maiden and joy for man.
  - IV.—Marry in the month of May,  
You will surely rue the day.
  - V.—If you wed when March winds blow  
Joy and sorrow both you'll know.
  - VI.—Marry when June roses blow,  
Over land and sea you'll go.
  - VII.—They who in July do wed  
Must labor always for thin bread.
  - VIII.—Whoever wed in August be  
Many a change are sure to see.
  - IX.—Marry in September's shine,  
Your living will be rich and fine.
  - X.—If in October you do marry,  
Love will come but riches tarry.
  - XI.—If you wed in bleak November,  
Only joy will come, remember.
  - XII.—When December's snows fall fast,  
Marry and true love will last.
- To be used for party partner cards—one-half written on each of two.

### HE WAS FORGETFUL

A Perthshire farmer on his way home from market remembered suddenly that he had forgotten something, but what, he could not recall.

As he neared home the conviction increased and three times he stopped

## A WEE LASSIE

On the recent visit of the Lord and Lady Mayoress to Herne Bay (Eng.), when the Boy Scouts formed a guard of honor, the boys demanded a speech from the Lady Mayoress, and after some hesitation her ladyship consented.

Boys were such funny things, she said, that she hardly knew what to say. She would tell them a story. A class was being inspected, and a Scottish boy was asked the meaning of the word "regenerated."

"Born again," he replied.

"Would you like to be born again?" asked the inspector.

"No," was the emphatic answer.

"Why not?"

For some moments the boy hesitated uneasily. "I might be born a wee lassie," he said at last.

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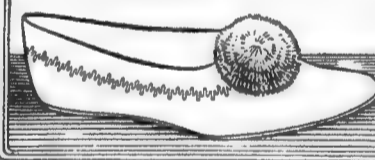
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his horse and went carefully through his pocket-book in the vain endeavor to discover what he had missed. In due course he reached home and was met by his daughter, who looked at him in surprise and said:

"Why, father, what have you done with mother?"

### TWELVE REASONS FOR SUPPORTING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

1. Because we believe in government by the people, and the people includes both men and women.
2. Because women pay taxes, and taxation and representation should go together.
3. Because women must obey the laws and should take their part in making them.
4. Because men and women look at things from a different standpoint and so cannot represent each other's views.
5. Because the vote would improve the economic position of women.
6. Because the vote would tend to establish an equal standard of morality for men and women.
7. Because questions affecting the home are constantly dealt with by parliament.
8. Because the experience of women would be valuable to the state.
9. Because women already have the vote for local elections.
10. Because thousands of hard-working women demand it.
11. Because the enfranchisement of the people is a liberal principle and should include women.
12. Because it is just.

### AN EXPENSIVE LETTER

A letter written by Mary Stuart, better known as Mary Queen of Scots, sold in 1905 for the enormous price of \$4,500.

The letter was written to her uncle, Cardinal Louis de Lorraine. It was unfinished and unsigned and dated January A.D. 1562. It was a letter of unusual length, filling fourteen small folio pages and the only letter preserved, known to have been written by the beautiful, unhappy queen.

### SANITARY MILK PAIL

In the Hardware Magazine is found a full description of a new style of milk pail, which will doubtless be welcomed in the dairies and on the farm as being a long looked for aid in keeping milk clean during the milking process and while carrying it to be separated. Besides keeping the milk clean, the pail itself is easily cleaned as it is made of "pressed" tin which means no seams, for lurking germs and rust to harbor in. The bottom is rounded at the corners like the "pressed" dish-pans and the top or hood is rounded at the corners also. There is an open space about five by eight inches, across the hood and along one edge of the side of the pail. This opening serves its purpose well and is quite all that is necessary. Indeed the new pail is not so very dissimilar to the old-time strainer pail in general proportions, except that it is broader and shallower in shape; but has the important difference of being made wholly without seams and has a plain hood or cover; the old-time strainer being a filthy contrivance that was too convenient to be sanitary.

### A RECIPE FOR SANITY

Are you worsted in a fight?  
Laugh it off.  
Are you cheated of your right?  
Laugh it off.  
Don't make tragedy of trifles,  
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles--  
Laugh it off.  
Does your work get into kinks?  
Laugh it off.  
Are you near all sorts of brinks?  
Laugh it off.  
If it's sanity you're after,  
There's no recipe like laughter--  
Laugh it off.

### TO HELP FARMERS' WIVES

Theodore Roosevelt spoke the other day at the Dutchess Co. (N.Y.) Fair. He said he was a great believer in county fairs, because of their educational value, and the help they are to the farmers. "Especially do I think that the farmers' wives should be assisted and helped in every way possible," he added.

sible," he added. "I want to see farm life so arranged that there shall not be a better outlook for the farmer than for the farmer's wife. While he is equipping his place with machinery for outside work, he shouldn't forget the new devices for inside work. (Applause). Don't forget the modern machinery that makes woman's life easier on the farm. We hear much about women's rights. Decent men should be thinking about women's rights all the time."

### THE CRADLE AND THE BALLOT

Woman, who has for ages past,  
Her burdens borne unknown,  
Stands side by side with man at last  
And firmly claims her own.  
The maxim that her sphere is home  
Perhaps, is very true,  
But the hand that rocks the cradle  
Should mark the ballot too.

For within those tiny trundle beds,  
Lie our future men of state,  
And within their mothers' loving hands,  
Swing the pendulums of their fate.  
They look to her for love and health  
And home life pure and true,  
And the hand that rocks the cradle  
Should mark the ballot too.

When God sent down His only son,  
The sin stained world to save,  
He did not choose an earthly sire  
But to a woman gave  
The sacred trust of motherhood,  
So sanctified and pure,  
That her great wisdom, love and power  
Forever might endure.

And thus through following ages  
God blessed all womankind,  
And raised her man's own equal  
In heart and brain and mind.  
Come forth, oh wives and mothers,  
There's a work for you to do,  
For the hand that rocks the cradle  
Must mark the ballot too.

—F. S. KNIGHT.

### HOUSEHOLD

Those suffering from tired eyes should bathe them in lukewarm water, to which a few drops of solution of boracic acid have been added. The best plan is to buy an ounce of the acid, dissolve it in half a pint of hot water, and bottle it for use when required. Bathing the eyes several times a day in cold water makes them bright, and greatly helps to preserve the sight of extreme old age. When any substance gets into the eye syringe gently with lukewarm water till free of it.

In arranging good china on the shelves soft mats should be placed between the plates to avoid scratches and chips. The cups are best hung by their handles from hooks. This is much safer than piling them on the shelves. Dishes and large plates should rest in a groove at the back of the shelf.

To cure a headache squeeze the juice of half a lemon into a cup of black coffee and drink. This applies to the neuralgia form. For bilious headache or ordinary biliousness, squeeze the juice of a large lemon into half a tumbler of water; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. Drink while effervescent.

## HOME WORK

\$7 to \$10 PER WEEK

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars. The Dominion Knitting Co., Oillia, Ont.

If in packing a trunk an ordinary bed sheet is spread in the bottom of the trunk, allowing the edges to hang over the sides, and then the clothes are folded and laid smoothly in the sheet, and the sides brought over tightly and pinned securely together with safety-pins, the trunk will stand any amount of knocking about, and the garments come out fresh and unwrinkled.

### A SMALL DETECTIVE

The man was nearly through taking down the awnings when the bell rang for luncheon. Little Mrs. Day looked at all her trinkets and lingered about the room on one pretense and another until her small boy, looking up with that uncanny insight so disconcerting to his elders, observed in his piercing treble: "You go right along, mama, I'll watch him!"

### PROOF OF THE PICTURE

It was said by a great Dutch painter, the teacher of many pupils, that "the end of the day is the proof of the picture." When all the little details are blotted out in the dusk, and you can see the perfect design of the artist, then you know whether he is an artist or not. And is it not the end of the day which is the proof of the picture in that painting at which we are all at work, the portrayal of our own personalities in our life work?—D. Macfayden.

### TELL THE TRUTH

An aged man of unblemished reputation for truthfulness and honesty, was once asked what was the secret of his success in character building.

"I can remember my father taking me on his knee," he said, "when a very small child, and saying kindly to me, 'My son, always tell the truth and obey your conscience; even if you should have your head cut off for it,'"

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### PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

We are getting ready for our Christmas Number and want to make it very interesting to all our readers. We want the boys and girls to have a full share in helping to make the Christmas Number a dandy. Nearly every boy and girl has a good time at Christmas. We want you to tell us about some of the good times you have had so that other boys and girls may learn some new ways of enjoying Christmas. We will give the following prizes for the best Christmas stories received:

FIRST PRIZE . . . . . \$3.00  
SECOND PRIZE . . . . . 2.00  
THIRD PRIZE . . . . . 1.00

This competition is open to all boys and girls in Western Canada under fifteen years of age. We don't want any fancy writing but just a story of facts about **HOW YOU SPENT YOUR BEST CHRISTMAS**. Write your letter on one side of the paper only. No letter is to be more than five hundred words long and may be as short as you like. Every letter to enter this competition must be sent to the **"CHRISTMAS EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,"** not later than November 25. Now boys and girls send in your letters and the prize winners will have something to pay Santa Claus when he comes.



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always tell the truth.' It was a word I have never forgotten, and remembering it has kept me, as I believe, honest in speech and behavior."

This explanation of his strength of character was a noble tribute to a good father, and a fine confession of his obedience. One is as beautiful as the other, for, while a father may counsel kindly and wisely, only a wise son carefully obeys.—Ex.

**DUCKY**

My mother calls me "ducky,"  
I used to didn't care,  
But since I've seen my grandpa's ducks,  
Whose mother is a hen that clucks,  
I think it isn't fair!

For grandpa's ducks are foolish,  
And don't know what to do!  
They walk all day in single file—  
I 'pose it is a pretty style,  
Still it seems silly, too.

And when the ducks go swimming,  
The old hen clucks around  
She runs at me and tries to pick,  
And fusses up her feathers thick—  
She's scared they'll all get drowned!

My mother calls me "ducky"—  
But she says sure that when  
I learn to swim, she won't get mad  
Or run around. Oh, gee! I'm glad  
My mother's not a hen!

—MAY KELLY.

**RECIPES**

**Salt Pork with Cream Gravy:**—Cut nice even slices of salt pork, place them in a frying pan, and cook over a clear fire till golden brown; remove to a hot dish and pour out all the fat but a tablespoonful left in the pan; add to this a tablespoon of flour, stir until it has absorbed the fat and then add a cupful and a half of cream or rich milk. Stir constantly till boiling. Boil three minutes and pour round the crisp slices of pork.

**To Make Lemon Cheese:**—Place in a double boiler, or in a bowl in a sauce pan containing boiling water, a cupful of powdered sugar, two ounces of butter, the rind and juice of two lemons and three well beaten eggs. Cook, stirring constantly till the mixture is very thick. Remove from the fire, cool and store in a jar with a closely fitting lid. The "cheese" will keep for weeks and may be used as a cake filling, sandwich filling, or as a filling for puff paste tartlets.

**SIMPLE CURE FOR HICCUGHS**

The hiccough is a simple and passing annoyance in most cases, but where the attack is prolonged for hours or days at a time it becomes serious and sometimes results fatally.

An interesting case was recently brought to my attention by the attending nurse. Her patient was convalescent from typhoid fever, when a sudden attack of hiccoughs came on and for two or three days the three attending physicians resorted to every means known to them to check the trouble.

The weakened condition of the patient made the burden of constant hiccoughing more than ordinarily fatiguing, and it was evident that he was rapidly losing strength yet apparently the three wise men of medicine could do nothing to allay his sufferings.

The patient repeatedly expressed the desire for hot coffee, believing that it would help him, but the physicians ridiculed the idea and forbade it.

When the patient seemed to be sinking his wife insisted upon giving her husband the cup of coffee with a little cream and sweetening in it. Some slight relief was given for a few minutes; in a half an hour a desire was expressed for more coffee, and after this time the hiccoughs left for ten minutes. Then an hour later another cup of coffee was taken. The sufferer went to sleep, and, to the intense surprise of the three physicians, the next morning the hiccoughs had apparently ceased. The hot drink did more than medicine, as they unwillingly admitted.

For mild cases of hiccough in children, a cure is often brought about by asking sharply such a question as, Who put Kitty in the bird-cage? Who upset the cream? The start and sudden effort to think generally brings a cure.

Another cure often tried is to ask the child to see how close he can put the

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is that we have brought Blue Ribbon Tea as near perfection as modern methods and materials will permit.



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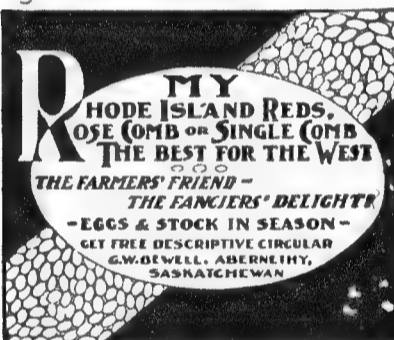
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

first finger of each hand together without touching. While involuntarily holding his breath during the trial, the hiccoughs disappeared.

### COUGH SYRUP

A simple cough cure that is highly recommended by a well-known physician is composed of one ounce each of hoarhound and licorice, two ounces of gum-arabic, one pound of molasses and one teaspoonful of vinegar. Boil the hoarhound in one quart of water, dissolve the licorice and gum arabic in a little water first. Strain the hoarhound before adding the other ingredients. Add the vinegar last when it is nearly done.

### PASTE FOR BROWN NECK

The following paste will bleach and soften the skin of the neck, but so long as you continue to wear high, stiff linen collars, so long the disfiguring and painful "collar lines" will remain.

Why not wear the dainty little Dutch collars that are so fashionable at this time. Wear them about the house and in the privacy of your room if not elsewhere. Ventilate your neck whenever possible, the skin needs the air, and the lack of it sallows the skin.

Beat up one egg and then add: Honey,

1 ounce; lemon juice, 1 teaspoonful; oil of bitter almonds, 6 drops.

Then add enough oatmeal to make the whole into a paste. Apply it directly to the skin or lay it upon a thin linen cloth. Bind it on at night and remove in the morning, washing it off with a mild soap and warm water. In the cold rinsing water add a few drops of benzoin.



No. 5127—Ladies' Corset Cover. All Seams Allowed.

For the stout woman as little fullness as possible should be permitted, and the plain corset cover shown above is an excellent one for her use; it is tight-fitting and with the peplum for the finish at the waist, the garment is always kept in place. This corset cover has a seam at each side of the front and back; the front has the regulation hem closing, fastened with flat pearl buttons. Long cloth, cambric, nainsook or any other suitable material may be used in developing this garment, with a finish of lace edging at the neck and sleeves; or a row of insertion laid over each seam and worked in a fancy design in the plain parts of the waist would make a garment handsome enough for any occasion. The pattern (5127) is cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches, bust measure. To make the garment in medium size will require 1 yard of material 36 inches wide.



Nos. 5104 and 5099—Misses' and Ladies' Coats. All Seams Allowed.

With the approach of cold weather the coat becomes a very important part of the wardrobe. The new styles have many features which differ from those of the spring and summer. We show an advanced model in the accompanying illustration. The coat is semi-fitting. The front forms a panel, joined to the sides by long French darts. In like manner the back is seamless in the center, the shaping being accomplished by means of long seams, similar to the French darts used in front. The coat buttons over at one side. The neck is finished by a modified sailor collar. The sleeves are not very full and are very plain. This coat may be made of quite heavy materials: boucles, tweeds, serges and many similar fabrics will be appropriate. Braid will be most suitable for trimming the collar. The pattern (5099) is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. To make the coat in the 16-year size will require 3 1/8 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of braid to trim, as illustrated.

There have been several changes in the coats of the coming season which mark them as different from those of the past summer. One of these is in their being closed much more snugly, and another is in the arrangement of the collar and cuffs. The coat is in 36-inch length. It is fitted by means of long shoulder darts and by corresponding seams in the back. There is a side-back section and a side-front section which meet under the arm. The neck is finished by a collar differing slightly from the familiar shawl collar in being more narrow and not as long. The sleeves are the usual coat sleeve, gathered at the shoulder. Of materials which are suitable for this coat are many among the new fall weaves. Tweed and Scotch mixtures are among the favorites, and a soft serge is also liked. The pattern (5104) is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. To make the coat in the medium size will require 3 5/8 yards of material 44 inches wide.



8817.—Girl's Dress with Shield.

A Practical, Natty Design for Mother's Girl. This is a smart little dress that will produce an equally good effect in wash or woolen goods. It may be slipped over the head when adjusted and is provided with a shield, that like collar, cuffs and belt may be made of contrasting material. Brown and green plaid suiting, with brown or green silk for trimming would make a pretty dress. Wine colored henrietta with soutache braiding would also be effective. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 8 year size.

### HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

## NO HOT AIR

BUT

## STRAIGHT FACTS

ABOUT THE



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**H. B. K. BUTTONS** sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

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Extremely large body and long sleeves.

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Throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the  
**HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.,**  
MONTREAL.

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Shirtmakers to  
The Workingman.

Many Persian waists are veiled with some sheer fabric, or trimmed with plain silk or satin, which helps to tone them down considerably.

Homespun in coarse weave will be favored for school and street wear.

# Summary of The Week's News of The World

## RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

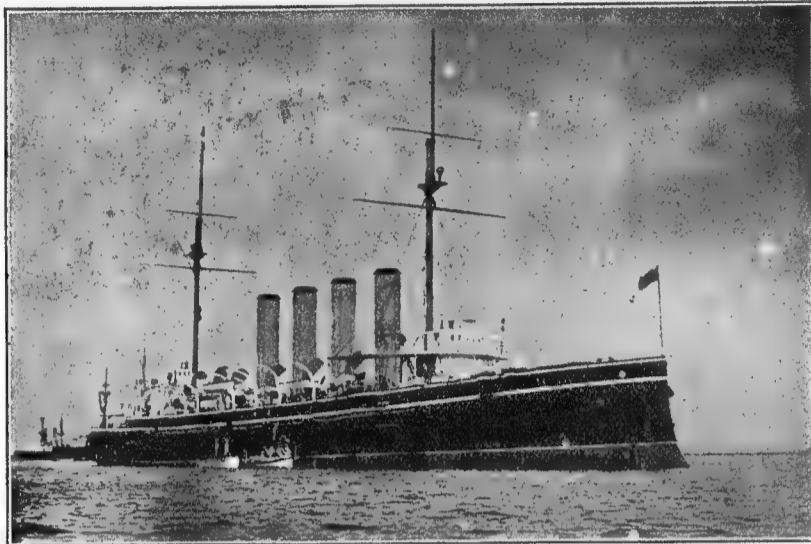
An Ottawa dispatch of Nov. 6 said:—Reciprocity conferences between representatives of the United States and Canada were opened yesterday, and the proceedings were conducted behind closed doors. The meeting occupied about two hours. While no announcement was made, it is understood the discussion was of the most general character, involving a review of the commerce of both countries and a discussion of the domestic industrial situation in each.

It is said there were disclosed on both sides an appreciation of the difficulties each country might have with some of its own people in making any substantial changes in the tariff. It was pointed out by the Dominion commissioners that this was decidedly true in Canada, where there recently have been strong protests from many influential quarters against reciprocity negotiations being entered into on the ground that Canada was prospering now, and that it would be better to let well enough alone. The United States delegates, it is said, also made clear that their position was not without difficulties.

It was tacitly agreed that a genuine effort would be made to accomplish reciprocity along lines which will be beneficial to both countries. It is expected that next week the conference will enter upon a more precise discussion of the details of possible changes in the direction of reciprocity. There is good feeling on both sides and a belief that something definite will be accomplished.

### No Announcements Made

Further details are given in the following Ottawa wire of Nov. 7:—Tariff negotiations today were confined to one comparatively brief sitting in a committee room of the senate, which concluded shortly after five o'clock. None of the commissioners would say a word as to the progress of the pour-parlers on the course they are taking, and it is apparent that they are all going to remain true to an agreement reached on Saturday, not to say anything until such time as it is considered expedient to give a formal statement to the press. It is not even known definitely whether the negotiations have got be-



H.M.C.S. Niobe, Canada's first Battleship which arrived at Halifax two weeks ago

yond the initial stage of a preliminary exchange of views, but the probabilities are that if this stage has been passed not much progress has yet been made in consideration of the detailed proposals. Beyond the fact that the negotiators will bend their efforts in the direction of bringing about a betterment of trade conditions particularly in respect of a freer interchange of the national product of the two countries are concerned, nothing of a definite character is known, and statements which have been made as to what will be proposed by either country are based solely on deductions drawn from the existing trade conditions.

In some quarters the view is expressed that tomorrow's elections in the United States may have some bearing on the negotiations. A victory for the low tariff Democrats, it is asserted, might have the effect of inducing the American commissioners to make greater concessions and the more they are prepared to give the greater will be the probability of a satisfactory and workable agreement being arrived at. It is understood Canada made a tentative suggestion of tariff reduction by the United States on the Dominion's national products, at the same time offering concessions on some lines of manufactures, such as steel shapes and agricultural machinery. Those schedules were still under discussion when an adjournment was taken.

### BIG STRIKE THREATENED

A Chicago wire of Nov. 7 said:—A strike vote will be taken among the engineers of sixty-one railways, west, south and north of Chicago, including the Illinois Central, following the termination today of negotiations between the roads and the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which had been in session since September 26. A difference on wage increases of approximately 7 per cent. and an alteration of the working conditions stood between the negotiators.

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the engineers, who has been leading the railway in their demands, said today that he believed the strike vote would be unanimously in favor of a suspension of work, and that the enginemen would have expressed their desire by Dec. 10. Immediately thereafter, he said, a last opportunity would be given the companies to meet the workers, and if they ignored it within five hours every engine west of Chicago, on all branches of service, would be stilled and the fires drawn, and out of thousands of cabs would step every driver on duty.

The whole question arose from the decision of the enginemen themselves in convention at Detroit last spring. In a three weeks' session it was decided that the existing wage scale in effect since February, 1907, was unsatisfactory, and that working conditions had been imposed by railways which should be eliminated.

The general working conditions of which the engine-drivers complain in-

clude, among others, the following: Drivers of the Mallet compound engines, which do practically the work of two engines and entail a correspondingly greater responsibility and capability, who receive the same wages as other drivers of high power engines of much lesser capacity. Engineers wish to be relieved of the toil of preparing their engines for travel and of caring for them after the runs. Switching time should be paid for on a different basis.

The magnitude of the wage question is evidenced by a statement by the employees that the seven per cent. wage difference now standing between the drivers and the railways means approximately \$2,800,000 a year. The cost of alterations of working conditions, minor considerations in the conference, would be less than \$500,000, it was asserted.

"We just reached the point where it was evident we could not agree on the wage and other questions," said Grand Chief Stone today. "The railway companies often asserted directly that they could not approach our terms, and there was nothing left to do but ask our men for an expression on their desire to strike. Since they unanimously directed this action of ours, it seems only reasonable that they will vote unanimously for a strike."

"By December 10 we will have the ballots counted, and will present the re-

sult to the railway men. They will have one chance to meet the terms our men have expressed through us, and if they refuse it, the strike order will go out within half an hour. If a strike is ordered we can reach every engineer, I believe, within five hours, and on every one of the sixty-one roads every cab will be deserted immediately, and if you happen to be a passenger at that time, I guess you'll have to get out and walk."

### QUEBEC OPPOSED TO NAVY

The first time the people of Quebec have had an opportunity to express themselves upon the naval policy of Canada was on November 3rd, at the by-election in the constituency of Drummond-Arthabaska, the home constituency of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The contest was between Arthur Gilbert, the nationalist candidate and J. E. Perrault, the Dominion government candidate. The only issue in the fight was the navy question, the nationalist candidate being opposed to any naval provision. Bourassa and Monk supported the nationalist and the government speakers supported Perrault. The result was an overwhelming victory for the nationalists by a majority of over

### NOTICE PAGE 3 FOR DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DELEGATION TO OTTAWA.

two hundred, the home town of Sir Wilfrid Laurier giving a majority against the government. Formerly the government candidate had a majority of from 800 to 2,400.

### C.N.R. EARNINGS

A Toronto wire of Nov. 2 said:—The eighth annual report of the Canadian Northern Railway company for the fiscal year ended July 30, 1910, has just been issued. Compared with 1909 the gross earnings show an increase of \$3,251,293.70, or 30.7 per cent. on an average mileage of 3,179, as against 3,013.

In the preceding year the increase in gross in 1909 was 8.58 per cent. The increases are pretty general. In the net earnings there was an advance of \$778,027 or 21.82 per cent., as compared with a gain of \$533,675.23 in the same item a year ago, when the increase per cent. was 17.60 over 1908.

During the year of 1910 the working expenses, including all taxes, amounted to 74.01 per cent. of the gross earnings

### DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA.

This column will be the directory of delegates appointed by the various Western associations. Each branch will be entered here and the name of the delegates if given:

Hanley, Sask., 3 delegates, Thos. Lawrence, M. Malcolm, D. M. Dilley.

Greenwood, Sask., 1 delegate, Stanley Rackham.

Cartwright, Man., 2 delegates.

Beaver, Man., 1 delegate.

Ituna-Hubbard, Sask., 1 delegate.

Douglas, Man., 1 delegate, Alec Mitchell.

Minionas, Man., 1 delegate.

Roleau, Sask., several delegates.

Carnduff, Sask., 1 delegate.

Oliver, Sask., 1 delegate, I. W. Tinkess.

Franklin, Man., 1 delegate, President James Murdock.

Springside, Sask., 1 delegate.

Emerson, Man., 1 delegate.

Cowley, Alta., 1 delegate

Red Lake }  
Camlachie } Sask., 1 delegate.  
Catarogin }

Star City, Sask., 1 delegate, J. N. Fitzpatrick.

Disley, Sask., 1 delegate.

Marquis, Sask., 1 delegate.

Lenore, Man., 1 delegate.

Emerson, Man., 1 delegate.

Pine Creek, Man., 1 delegate.

Cypress River, Man., 1 delegate.

Kelroe, Man., 1 delegate.

Springhill, Man., 1 delegate.

Inquire into . . .

## Carlin Orchards

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### IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT:—

The soil is mellow, deep and very fertile.

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No irrigation is required.

It has a railroad station right on the property, and fronts on a navigable river.

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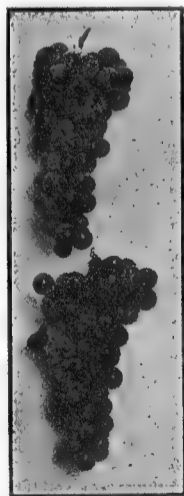
There is absolutely no land in British Columbia with the advantages of "Carlin Orchards" that can be bought so cheaply.

The terms are exceptionally easy. In 10 and 20 acre blocks at prices from \$110 to \$145 per acre. Terms one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

Some of this land is cleared and the rest very light clearing.

We know that if you want to make money pleasantly you should investigate this proposition.

Write us for pamphlet "G" and we will send you illustrated literature that will interest you.



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**British Supply House**  
WINNIPEG - - - - - MAN.

of the railway proper, and 68.50 per cent. of the gross receipts from all sources. In 1909 the company carried 31 per cent. of the total shipment from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The land sales during the year were 246,906 acres for 2,561,072, an average of \$10.36 per acre, compared with 116,246,906 acres for \$2,561,072, an average of \$9.36 per acre last year, in addition to which the railway company has still 1,151,017 acres of land to dispose of having a value on the basis of present prices of not less than fourteen million dollars.

	1910	1909
Pass. Traff. \$	2,415,440.39	\$ 1,928,686.35
Freight Traff. \$	10,102,510.36	7,481,325.94
Expr., Mail and Sub.		
Cos. ....	1,315,110.88	1,171,755.64
Total ...	\$13,833,061.62	\$10,581,707.93
W'rk. Exp. \$	9,488,071.60	\$ 7,015,405.76
Net earn'g.	4,244,990.03	3,566,303.17
Fixed ch'gs	3,313,632.58	2,919,617.13
Surplus for year ....	1,030,757.45	646,745.04

## CANADIAN FLOUR EXPORTS

An Ottawa wire of Nov. 7 said:—In a report to the trade and commerce department, Mr. Mussen, trade commissioner of Leeds tells of the growth of the flour trade between Canada and Britain. In three years he says the importation of flour to Britain from the United States has fallen by 2,800,000 cwt.; from Austria-Hungary by 322,000; from France by 189,000.

"While the imports from these or other countries are stationary or showing large declines," he states, "it must be gratifying to the Canadian miller to learn that on the other hand the imports of flour from the Dominion show a material increase, having risen from 1,430,420 cwt. in 1907 to 2,059,400 in 1909."

## BRANDON ASYLUM BURNS

The Manitoba hospital for the insane at Brandon, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night. When the blaze was discovered there were 613 patients in the building but prompt and efficient work by the nurses got them all out in the short period of eight minutes. The fire started in the attic and gradually worked through the entire structure and nothing but the bare walls were left standing. In the confusion four patients got away from the guards and later one, Mrs. Charles Harding, of Lethbridge, was found dead from exposure on the experimental farm grounds. The patients were taken to the winter fair building and are there until room can be made for them in other institutions.

## DOMINION FAIR FOR EDMONTON

An Edmonton wire of Nov. 7 said:—Edmonton is to have the Dominion Fair in 1913, according to latest word received in that connection at the offices of the exhibition association. The Dominion Fair this year is being held at Regina.

A grant of \$50,000 from the Dominion government goes with the Dominion Fair, and the dates are fixed for some months ahead, generally for the first two weeks in July.

By 1913 the directors of the Edmonton association expect to have the plans

of the new grounds about completed, and be in particularly good shape to handle the Dominion fair. By that year practically all the large buildings that are still included in the plans of the new grounds will be completed and the directors will be in a position to handle from 25,000 to 50,000 people per day.

## U.S. CAMPAIGN BITTER

The following wires show the feeling in various states upon the eve of the great election:

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—The bitterness of the Nebraska campaign was evident up to the last minute and indications are that tomorrow's vote will be as large as ever was cast in the state. Partisan feeling runs high. The Republicans held their principal "night before the battle" rally in Lincoln while the Democrats centered their final efforts in this county. In both instances candidates for the senate, house of representatives and state offices were the principal speakers. Betting here tonight was even on the governorship.

## Barnes Supports Stimson

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 7.—Wm Barnes, who recently resigned as a member of the Republican state committee, wrote today to Luther C. Warner, president of the Albany county Republican committee, that no friend of his will vote against Henry L. Stimson, the Republican candidate for governor. Mr. Barnes was the leader of the "Old Guard" forces which were defeated by the "Progressives" under the leadership of Col. Roosevelt.

## Wisconsin Republicans Confident

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.—Republican leaders predict that the Republican ticket will sweep the state, electing the complete slate, with the possible exception of Levi H. Bancroft for attorney-general, against whom the La Follette state central committee has endorsed Chas. H. Crownhart, of Superior, an Independent Republican. The legislature is almost certain to be Republican, which means the return of Senator La Follette.

## Fight in Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7.—The usual cessation of hostilities and resting on arms on the night before the battle failed to materialize in Illinois tonight. The interest shown has been so little that the opposing campaign generals, in frenzied efforts to wake the populace at last from its lethargy, kept up the fire of argument to the very last. Only in a few country districts was any real interest shown. Chicago has several close fights on, and here the battlers feared to slow up the campaign lest the narrow enough margins they claimed would be wiped out over night.

## Minnesota Campaign

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7.—The Minnesota campaign came to an end tonight with a Republican rally at the auditorium, at which Governor Eberhart was the principal speaker. Jas. Gray, his Democratic opponent, spoke at several ward meetings in Minneapolis.

## In North Dakota

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 7.—Governor Burke, the Democratic candidate for governor, closed the campaign with a speech at a Democratic rally at Devil's Lake, his home, while Congressman McKinlan addressed a Republican rally at Bismark. The Republican campaign managers today claimed that C. A. Johnson would defeat Burke by 7,000 and the election of a Republican legislature, assuring the return of Senator McCumber. The Democrats say Burke will be elected by 7,000 majority.

## Tener Favorite in Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—None of the party leaders has seen fit to change the early day estimates for their respective candidates. The Republican managers claim Tener's election as governor by 150,000. The Democrats insist that Grim will be victorious by 20,000, while the Keystone party leaders are sanguine that Berry will win by 125,000. On the Philadelphia stock exchange to-day wagers were made with odds of 4 to 1 that Tener would be elected.

Winnipeg capitalists will develop a coal proposition on the upper Skeena River, B.C., which is reported larger than those of Crow's Nest Pass.

Twelve miners were killed by an explosion in the Lawson mine near Seattle.

Eight were killed in a Great Northern wreck at Catteroy, Wash.

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - - Winnipeg

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Page 4

# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 7, 1910)

**Wheat.**—Since writing our last letter, November 1st, prices have had considerable fluctuation, No. 1 Northern declining to as low as 88½ cents, and advancing to 91½ cents, where it closed today. During the week we have a good demand for all grades of cash wheat. Lake freights have been exceedingly cheap, and while export demand has not been heavy, still exporters are taking advantage of cheap lake freights and buying cash wheat of all grades and shipping it across the lakes, and selling May wheat as a hedge against their cash purchases. This wheat which they are shipping across the lakes now, while a great deal of it may not be sold for export, when it is there it is in a position to take advantage of any export demand which may come, as of course the difference between the cheap lake freights which we have been getting now, and the all-rail freights to importing countries, is considerable.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat have been lighter the past week than for the past six weeks, and we expect that their deliveries now will continue running lighter as the weeks go by. Export demand is very small at all times, exporters being able to work only a small quantity at any one time. However, we look for a good demand for all cash grain about the last few days of November. Navigation closes this year on the 30th of November and exporters will do their utmost to get as much wheat across the lakes before that time, as they possibly can. This, as we have stated above, should give us a good demand for all grades of wheat until then.

On the other hand, importing countries, especially the United Kingdom, will have to depend more and more on the United States and Canada for their supplies of wheat through the months of December, January and February, and this should give us a good demand for all our wheat during these months for all-rail shipments. Then if farmers' deliveries fall off, as we expect they will, we would not have a great deal of wheat available and prices should advance. Of course, if the Argentine crop is harvested in good condition and shows a much greater surplus than last year, our prices might not advance. At the present time the prospects for the Argentine crop are excellent. Harvesting has started there in some sections, and once they start, will continue until all sections of the country are covered. They are offering wheat now in quite large quantities and this has helped our decline here. As we have stated in previous letters, importing countries are now looking to the Argentine for their future requirements, and should that country be able to export double what it did last year (and this is reported to be possible), then our prices might not work much higher. However, the crop is not harvested yet, and as we all know, a good many things might happen before it is safely covered. Our stocks of wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur are about a million and a half bushels greater than they were the same day last year, but by the close of navigation, it is not likely that our stocks will be much larger, if any, than they were at that date last year. In the meantime we look for steady prices and we do not look for much fluctuation either way, and while we think wheat is about low enough, we do not think it will advance very much just now.

**Oats.**—The demand for this grain has been better this week than formerly and prices seem to have reached about their lowest point. Receipts of oats are running much smaller than last year, and the quality is much lower. However, we have large stocks in store Fort William and Port Arthur and this will have to be cleaned up before much advance can take place. However, the price seems to be low enough, and while they cannot be much higher, they should not go much lower.

Barley has been in a little better demand for the last few days, especially for No. 3. No. 4 and the lower grades have not been saleable except at extremely low prices. However, barley should work higher because there is very little of it.

Flax is holding steady, advancing slightly. This grain is very high and may go still higher although receipts are greater than last year and will continue so until the close of navigation. However, stocks are strongly held and prices will be maintained.

## LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Henry Williams & Co., Liverpool, Oct. 28)

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled weak and declining, today's prices showing a drop of 1½d to 1¾d. Cargoes of White wheat from the Pacific coast of America nominally 1d lower, Australians 9d to 1d lower, Indians 3d lower, Russian and Danubian 6d lower. Argentine cargoes 6d lower. Latest cables report weather conditions favorable and crop progressing well. Russia reports good rains, arrivals are light and markets firm. Roumania reports favorable weather. Last wheat crop is officially estimated at 13,400,000 qrs. last year. Hungary reports weather a little more favorable but rains still badly wanted. Italy reports good rains; markets firm. Spain reports are generally favorable, though rain is wanted in some districts. Germany reports dry weather and rain is badly wanted as very little seeding has been done. France reports further rains and field work progressing satisfactorily. Markets are quiet with pressure to resell nearby wheat. India reports crop prospects continue satisfactory. Australia sends some further reports of damage, and a cable today indicates a reduction in the expected yield of about 14,000,000 bushels.

## CONTINENTAL LETTER

(By H. Wiener & Co., Antwerp, Oct. 28)

Wheat—American markets are closing about 1½ cents lower on the week, and also in Europe the long hoped for improvement is not to be noticed yet for the reason that the big stocks, a consequence of the very heavy arrivals, have not yet sufficiently been absorbed yet. Add to this the precarious local situation in several large European ports where it is almost impossible to find suitable storage opportunities, a state of things which it would be too long to tell the reasons of. A natural consequence of this situation is a complete abstention from any fresh operations. Even those who could afford to keep their stock are afraid of the unusually high lighter freights and charges incurring and which mean a further

loss added to those already caused by the adverse market. The present sales, we are disposed to call sales of disgust, and might compare them to a man jumping into the dark in order to escape a nightmare, but night is followed by daylight and we still think that an improvement of the situation cannot be too far off, none of the present sales having been replaced. There is already news from the Azoff, reporting heavy frost, which might soon cause the closing of navigation. Once November before the door we should not be surprised of seeing the world's shipments during the weeks to come up to spring below our requirements of at least 1,500,000 quarters. On this probability and the relatively low level of prices we are basing our hopes of seeing better markets ere long. The circumstances which have brought about the present position, viz., the simultaneous forwarding of the new crops in all countries, the fulfillment of exceptionally large former contracts, and the impossibility of storing the heavy arrivals in the seaports, all these circumstances are about to disappear and lead to a sounder situation. This effect will be especially felt on superior qualities of wheat which are now already getting scarce in Russia and Roumania. Prospects in the Argentine and in Australia are more or less favorable, and

should this good news continue, they will certainly put a stop to bullish sentiments, but the greater the reserve will be to buy future deliveries the more the merit of actual wheat will again be as it was the case during the last two seasons.

There is nothing fresh to report about rye, barley and oats; the tendency for these articles remains quiet with very limited demand.

**Linseed.**—The week on report has been a very quiet one and almost no business has been done. The tendency of the market has been dull with the exception of one little spurt which, however, has not lasted long. Prices for old crop are down by Frs. ¼ to Frs. 1, without any considerable business being done at these reduced prices. We believe, however, that we shall soon see an improvement again. The shipments from India are only small, and America has again bought some quantities in the Argentine. Stocks remain relatively small and so is the consumptive demand, but at the least arrival of the latter, stocks will soon be exhausted. As regards new crop, values have also declined, but seem still high enough. Estimations of the new Plate crop are going their way, the last one showing an exportable surplus of 900,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for November, December and May delivery:

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 2	89½	88½	93½
Nov. 3	88½	87½	92½
Nov. 4	88½	88½	93½
Nov. 5	90½	89½	94½
Nov. 6	91½	90½	94½
Nov. 7	90½	89½	93½
Oats—			
Nov. 2	32	33½	37½
Nov. 3	32½	33	37½
Nov. 4	32½	33½	37½
Nov. 5	33½	34	38
Nov. 6	33½	34½	38½
Nov. 7	34	34½	38½
Flax—			
Nov. 2	212½	239	...
Nov. 3	242½	238	...
Nov. 4	243½	238	...
Nov. 5	245	239	...
Nov. 6	245½	240	...
Nov. 7	245	237	...

## HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By Northwest Hide & Fur Co.)

Prices are steady with last week.  
Green salted hides, unbranded 7½c. to 8½c.  
Green salted hides, branded 7c.  
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 7c.  
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs. 10c. to 12c.  
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs. 8c. to 9c.  
Dry flint butcher hides 12c. to 15c.  
Dry rough and fallen hides 9c.  
Tallow 4½c. to 5½c.  
Seneca root 33c. to 35c.  
Wool 8½c. to 10½c.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Nov. 7)

Union Stock Yards receipts to-day are 122 cars with 2,552 head of cattle, 906 sheep and lambs and 30 calves. From opening butcher cattle trade assumed an appearance of considerable activity. Everything in this class was on good demand. Choice butchers' heifers in particular were wanted, but the supply was said to be short. There was an almost equal demand for steers and bulls and cows of useful weights. Butcher prices were firm, choice heifers and steers selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Medium \$5 to \$5.25; good butcher cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50 common and mixed butcher, from \$3 to

\$4, and canners, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Export trade was slow with apparently very little demand for shipping cattle, although a good proportion of to-day's total offerings were of the spring class. With such a weak demand an effort was made to get export prices lower, with the result that the best loads were topped at \$6 or about 25c. off from the best price last week. Some good loads were sold at from \$5.65 to \$5.80. Demand for feeders is slackening off as most of the buyers are now pretty well filled up. Receipts of this class, which have been principally from the West, are also falling off and though trade is quieter, prices are holding steady for good feeding steers and bulls.

**Lambs.**—Market 15c. higher. Sheep steady and unchanged.

**Hogs.**—Market weak at 15c. lower than last week at \$6.75 f.o.b. and \$7.10 fed and watered.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

(Nov. 7)

**Cattle.**—Receipts 34,000; steady for good grades; beefs, \$4.50 to \$7.60; Texas steers, \$3.35 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders \$4.10 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.60; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25.

**Hogs.**—Receipts 29,000; market a shade higher for heavy; light, \$7.90 to \$8.35; mixed, \$7.65 to \$8.45; heavy, \$7.40 to \$8.50; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.60; good to choice heavy, \$7.60 to \$8.45; pigs, \$7.60 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$7.80 to \$8.35.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 45,000; market weak; native, \$2.60 to \$4.30; Western, \$2.65 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.30 to \$5.40; lambs, native \$4.75 to \$6.00; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.55.

## BRITISH LIVE STOCK

(Nov. 7)

**Liverpool.**—John Rogers & Co. state to-day that although trade was very slow in the Birkenhead market there was very little variation in price from Saturday's quotations, which were as follows:

States steers from 12½ to 13½ cents.  
Canadians, from 11½ to 13 cents.  
Ranchers, from 10½ to 11½ cents.  
Glasgow.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 349 cattle on offer, trade sharper for cattle of quality, middling, and inferior slow. Prime, 14 cents.  
Secondary, 12 to 12½ cents.  
Bulls, top quality, 11½ to 12 cents.  
Secondary, 11 cents per lb.

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

(Nov. 4, 1910)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	11,968,867	8,392,473	851,060
Last week	11,030,440	8,508,208	867,934
Last year	12,098,588	2,850,230	800,440
Port William	5,822,769	3,141,520	290,123
Port Arthur	3,515,141	2,523,295	340,834
Deputy H'rbr.	100,529	86,846	...
Meaford	93,879	37,512	...
Mid'd, Tiff'n	580,226	1,579,057	11,100
Collingwood	53,600	...	47,793
Owen Sound	108,829	159,186	11,100
Goderich	119,243	173,768	26,487
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	259,790	78,930	3,600
Pt. Colborne	360,759	57,355	3,934
Kingston	76,160	80,467	83,000
Prescott	43,680	...	...
Montreal	1,034,327	475,537	88,840
Quebec	...	40,000	...

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOV. 2 TO NOV. 8, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1"	2"	3"	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1" Seeds	Rej. 2" Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Rej.		
NOV																				
2	80½	86½	82½	78½	72	66	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	30	43	37	242	..	
3	88½	85½	81½	77	71	65	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	29½	45	37	242	..	
4	89½	86½	82½	78½	72½	66½	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	30½	45	37	242	..	
5	90½	87½	83½	80	74	68	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	33½	31	47	..	244	..	
7	91½	88½	84½	81	75½	69½	60½	..	..	..	..	..	..	33½	31½	47	..	245	..	
8	90	87	83½	81	74½	69	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	33½	31½	46	38	246	245	

## Winnipeg Live Stock

Figures are not available on the run of stock for last week, the returns not having been completed at the yard office. Receipts up to Thursday totaled 5877 cattle, 1420 hogs and 352 sheep. The total for the week was hardly up to the previous week.

### Cattle

Prices for cattle arriving during the week were lower than the previous week but this was due to a decline in quality rather than to a lessening of demand, the best of the arrivals being lower in quality. Animals of good quality would sell up to previous quotations.

Foreign cables are lower and this has put prices for export cattle down a full twenty-five cents per cwt. One dealer states that the export market is in the worst shape it has been this year. It takes a mighty good export animal, he says, to catch above five cents per pound on this.

Demand is strong for good quality butcher stock but the bulk of the run is far from good. Dealers complain of a lack of finish and to this lay the decline in prices. Butchers are quoted up to \$4.75 per cwt. but real first class ones would sell a quarter above this figure. Quality and fat are cutting a big figure on the market and the farmer who has stock that possess these qualities should demand the best of prices for them. If the drover won't come through with them, ship to the market yourself to a commission man and the returns should be right.

There is a distinct falling off in the demand for feeders and stockers as was to be expected after the large runs of the last few weeks. Prices for the best of these are about fifteen cents off. Eastern markets are off a strong quarter and it is probable that late feeders and stockers will go at a further decline.

Cattle prices quoted are:  
 Best export steers ..... \$4.85 to \$5.00  
 Fair to good shipping and export steers ..... 4.40 " 4.60  
 Best butcher steers ..... 4.50 " 4.75  
 Fair to good steers and heifers ..... 4.25 " 4.40  
 Common steers and heifers ..... 3.00 " 4.15  
 Best fat cows ..... 3.75 " 4.15  
 Fair to good cows ..... 3.25 " 3.50  
 Common cows ..... 2.50 " 3.00  
 Best bulls ..... 3.25 " 3.50  
 Common bulls ..... 2.50 " 3.00  
 Good to best feeding steers 1,000 lbs. up ..... 4.25 " 4.50  
 Good to best feeding steers 900 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. .... 4.00 " 4.25  
 Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs. .. 3.50 " 3.75  
 Light stockers ..... 3.00 " 3.50  
 Best calves ..... 4.50 " 5.00  
 Heavy calves ..... 3.25 " 4.50

### Hogs

Packers were after the hog market again last week and, the run being large, they knocked off another quarter per cwt. the bulk now selling at the \$8.00 figure. The bulk of the arrivals are not high quality porkers and it is probable that good ones could be sold at twenty-five cents above this figure.

Hog prices quoted are:  
 Choice hogs ..... \$7.75 to \$8.00  
 Heavy sows ..... 6.25 " 7.25  
 Stags ..... 4.75 " 5.75

### Sheep and Lambs

Prices are unchanged from last week. Prices quoted are:  
 Best sheep ..... \$5.00 to \$5.25  
 Choice lambs ..... 6.50 " 6.75

## Country Produce

### Butter

So strong the demand and so short the supply of real good dairy butter that wholesalers are offering three cents above last week's quotations for fancy dairy butter. And at that they are getting so little that they are in despair. Western makers have nearly stopped shipping and the dairy that can be gotten in the East is of very poor quality. One dealer

## TURKEYS

We are open to buy Dressed Turkeys and will pay highest Cash prices for same.

**LAING BROS.** 307 Elgin Avenue  
 WINNIPEG  
 Phone Main 3642

stated that Easterners have not been educated up to the idea that this section demands the very best kind of products and have attempted to sell poor stuff worked over as number one. "Western people," he said, "have the money and are willing to pay it for real good butter. And they would rather have dairy than creamery if they can get good quality. It seems to me that Western farmers are passing up a chance to make the biggest kind of money when they do not go in for winter dairying." Many experts claim that dairying may be carried on in the winter months to good advantage in all three of the Western provinces. And if Western farmers don't soon make a move to supply the winter demand for good dairy butter they may rest assured that Ontario will be after it. The demand is growing more and more every year. Besides this strong demand from wholesalers, retailers are at their wits' ends to supply their patrons. Of course the retailers demand superior packing to that asked by the wholesalers but they also offer three cents per pound more for the strictly fancy article in one pound bricks. Thirty cents per pound they will pay for all they can get but it must be strictly first class or they will have nothing to do with it. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg.  
 Fancy dairy ..... 27c.  
 No. 1 dairy ..... 23c.  
 Good round lots without culls or mold 20c.  
 No. 2 ..... 19c.  
 No. 3 ..... 16c.

### Eggs

The egg market remains at the same level as the previous three weeks with everybody after the strictly new laid article and nobody getting anywhere near enough to supply the demands upon them. Car after car of eggs are coming in from Ontario, but these are necessarily of the "fresh" class while it is "new laid" that are especially wanted. Dealers are offering 35 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg for new laid stock and four to five cents less for fresh. H.L. stock sells at about 24 or 25 cents per dozen with the shrinkage out.

### Hay

Hay prices show no change from last week. Dealers state that shipments are rather heavy and the demand none too good. The quality of the Prairie stock coming in is very good. Prices quoted per ton on track Winnipeg are:

No. 1 Timothy ..... \$16.00  
 No. 2 Timothy ..... 15.00  
 No. 3 Timothy ..... 14.00  
 No. 1 Prairie ..... 10.00  
 No. 2 Prairie ..... 9.00  
 No. 3 Prairie ..... 7.50

### Potatoes

Prices offered for potatoes are a cent per bushel above last week dealers now offering 56 cents per bushel, f.o.b., Winnipeg, sacks supplied by purchaser. The weather has been against heavy shipments and the demand for good stock is strong. Most of the shipments show good quality.

### Live Poultry

Prices show no change from last week. Dealers offer the following:  
 Spring chicken, per pound ..... 12c.  
 Fowl, per pound ..... 8c.  
 Old roosters ..... 6c.  
 Turkeys, per pound ..... 15c.  
 Geese, per pound ..... 11c.  
 Ducks, per pound ..... 12c.

### RETAIL MARKET

Prices offered to the country by Winnipeg retailers show a betterment all around this week. Strictly fancy dairy butter in bricks is up three cents. Poultry also shows an advance.

### Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks ..... 30c.  
 Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks ..... 26c.

### Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered ..... 35c.

### Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off ..... 16c.  
 Fowl, shipped same as chickens ..... 11c.  
 Turkeys, dressed and drawn ..... 18c. to 20c.  
 Ducks, dressed and drawn ..... 14c.  
 Geese, dressed and drawn ..... 14c.  
 Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

## TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on November 4, 1910, was 9,187,911, as against 7,721,203 last week, and 7,189,341 last year.  
 Total shipments for the week were 2,578,540; last year 4,303,500.

Amount of each grade was:	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	24,945	43,760
No. 1 Northern	1,543,152	2,372,943
No. 2 Northern	2,904,261	2,219,669
No. 3 Northern	2,351,016	1,033,863
No. 4	813,341	294,023
No. 5	370,732	88,843
Other grades	1,130,443	1,136,238
Stocks of Oats—		
Extra 1 C.W.	2,263	.....
No. 1 White	339,382	149,713
No. 2	4,160,929	1,126,837
No. 3 White	655,512	217,106
Mixed	11,660	8,435
Other grades	795,067	178,226
Total this week	5,664,816	1,673,339
Total last week	5,479,271	1,964,243
Increase	185,544	.....
Decrease	290,904	.....
Barley	630,957	654,620
Flax	686,524	472,034
Shipments—Oats, 206,980; barley, 85,799; flax, 194,703.		

## MONTH'S GRAIN INSPECTION

(Month ending Oct. 31, 1910)

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	1	68
No. 1 Northern	2930	7968
No. 2 Northern	6784	6705
No. 3 Northern	5667	2390
No. 4	1878	429
Feed	146	1
Rejected 1	238	475
Rejected 2	178	310
No grade	176	26
Rejected	172	469
Condemned	2	.....
No. 5	653	97
No. 6	400	81
Feed 2	.....	4
Total	19225	18974
Wheat—		
No. 1 Alberta Red	0	.....
No. 2 Alberta Red	23	.....
No. 3 Alberta Red	59	.....
No. 1 mixed winter	1	.....
No grade	3	.....
Rejected	1	.....
4 R.W.	14	.....
5 R.W.	12	.....
Total	119	804
Oats—		
No. 1 C.W.	88	.....
No. 2 C.W.	776	.....
No. 3 C.W.	132	.....
Rejected	29	.....
No grade	12	.....
Extra No. 1 feed	359	.....
No. 1 feed	147	.....
No. 2 feed	47	.....
No. 2 mixed	7	.....
Black	1	.....
Total	1598	.....
Barley—		
No. 3	238	.....
No. 4	89	.....
Rejected	21	.....
No grade	4	.....
Feed	18	.....
Total	360	.....
Flax—		
No. 1 N.W. Man.	999	.....
No. 1 Manitoba	92	.....
Rejected	27	.....
Total	1118	.....

## WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world's shipments were 14,192,000, as against 13,421,000 last week and 12,800,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	3,688,000	4,148,000	4,568,000
Russia	5,036,000	6,248,000	6,144,000
Danube	2,900,000	2,800,000	1,016,000
India	1,056,000	356,000	368,000
Argentina	386,000	968,000	368,000
Australia	932,000	648,000	88,000
Chili	120,000	210,000	280,000
Corn	14,192,000	15,421,000	12,800,000
	3,387,000	5,716,000	1,746,000

## EDMONTON MARKETS

(By special wire)

(Nov. 7)

Saturday's markets were firm. Prices are steady with last week.

### Live Stock

Butcher cattle ..... \$3.00 to \$4.00  
 Bulls ..... 2.00 " 2.75  
 Lambs ..... 5.75 " 6.00  
 Hogs ..... 7.75

### Produce

Fancy dairy butter ..... 30c.  
 Eggs (new laid) ..... 35c. to 40c.  
 Potatoes ..... 40c. to 45c.  
 Oats ..... 30c. to 35c.

## CHICAGO WHEAT

NOVEMBER 7.

Under a scattered fire of selling by the best buyers among last week's shorts the wheat market developed weakness today, and closed at a net decline of a shade to 1/2. There was no apparent support from the large operators who had previously been working for an advance. Oats were unchanged to 1/2 up. The demand for wheat here from any source was limited the entire day. On the other hand, the supply from big short sellers and some of the longs seemed to be constantly increasing. World's shipments were liberal, supplies on ocean passage heavy, and the visible supply greater. The statement of the amount of wheat in

sight in the United States, too, had a total still mounting, though slowly. Furthermore, it was denied that call for four had been stimulated by last week's rally.

In oats, speculative offerings were light, and there was a fairly good demand.

## MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

NOVEMBER 7.

Trade was of limited volume today, owing to the holiday, and the session was marked by much hesitancy in the price movement. On the whole, the undertone was fairly good, but there was a little freer selling on the hard spots. The foreign markets were generally higher, but no important developments save that the selling has been so freely indulged the world over all markets seemed to be ready to re-act.

A good demand prevailed for choice cash wheat in the local market. Millers were free buyers, paying 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 over December for No. 1 Nor. Flour sales were fair, the firmness in wheat helping sales.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Nov. 7)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	..... \$1.03 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	..... 1.03 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	..... 1.03 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	..... 1.02 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 36 cars	..... 1.02 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 5 cars	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 34 cars	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 6 cars	..... 1.02 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	..... 1.02 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	..... 1.02 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car, sample	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 5 cars to arrive	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car	..... 1.02 1/2
No. 1 northern wheat, 1000 bu to arrive	..... 1.03 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 13 cars	..... .97 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 6 cars	..... .98
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	..... .97 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 8 cars	..... .97 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... .97 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 4 cars	..... 1.01
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 7 cars	..... .97 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... .96 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... 1.01 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 5 cars	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, sample	..... .96 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... .99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... .99 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	..... .97 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 6 cars	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, soft	..... .98 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, o w b	..... .98 1/2
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	..... .98
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	..... .99 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car cockle	..... .98
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	..... .96 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .94 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	..... .98 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .98 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .97 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .99 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .95 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .99 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .99 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .94 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... .98 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	..... 1.00
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	..... 1.00 1/2
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	..... .99 1/2
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	..... .96
No. 2 mixed wheat, part car	..... .93 1/2
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	..... .93
Rejected mixed wheat, 1 car	..... .90
Rejected mixed wheat, 1 car sm'ty dur	..... .97 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	..... .97 1/2
Rejected wheat, 3 cars	..... .97 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	..... .93 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	..... .94
Rejected wheat, 1 car, barley	..... .97 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	..... .94 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	..... .98
Rejected wheat, 1 car	..... .96 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car, sm'ty	..... .99
Rejected wheat, 1 car f o b	..... .98 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	..... .96 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	..... .93 1/2
No grade wheat, part car	..... .84
No. 3 hard winter, 1 car	..... .90
No. 3 hard winter, 1 car	..... .93
No. 3 hard winter, 3 cars	..... .91 1/2
No. 2 hard winter, part car	..... .92 1/2
Rejected, winter, 1 car	..... .80
Sample winter, 3 cars	..... .92 1/2
No. 1 durum wheat, 4 cars dockage	..... .85 1/2
No. 1 durum wheat, 11 cars	..... .85 1/2
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	..... .85
No. 1 durum wheat, 2800 bu to arrive	..... .85

## MANITOBA SEED FAIRS

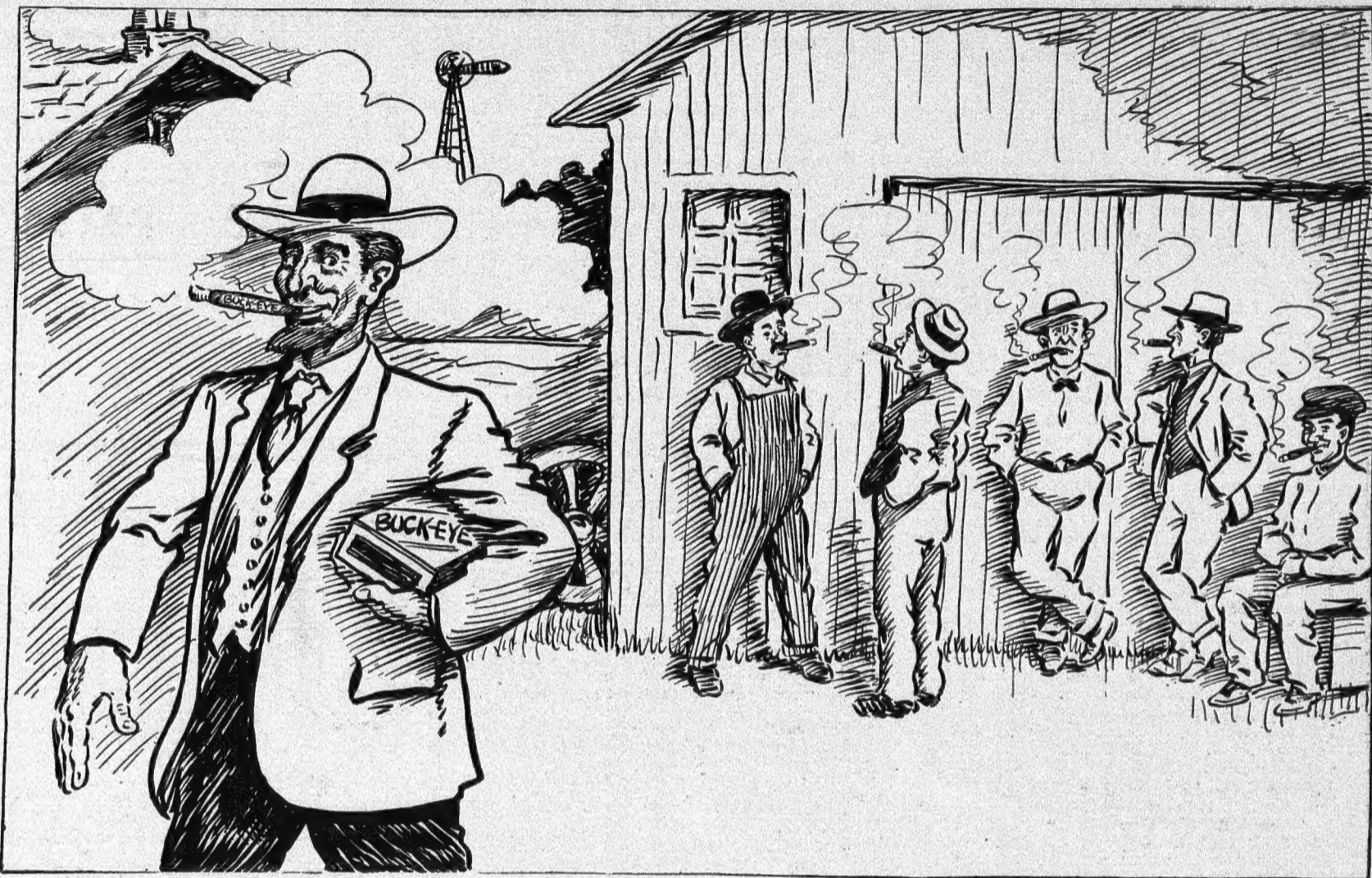
The following dates have been arranged for the provincial seed fairs this fall:

Strathclair, November 9.  
 Manitou, November 17.  
 Roland, December 1 and 2.  
 Swan Lake, December 6.  
 Carman, December 8.  
 Morden, December 9.  
 Russell, December 15.

## SCHOOL LANDS SELL HIGH

An Edmonton wire of November 7 said: "A sale of school lands situated west of the fifth meridian, along the G. T. P. route, was held by Commissioner Ingram, of the Department of the Interior, and netted \$26,950.87, representing 2,329 acres. The average price per acre paid was \$11.57, while the highest price received was \$30 per acre. The land was purchased by farmers and speculators.

George H. Newman, a farmer near Belle Plaine, Sask., was killed in a runaway accident last week.



P.S.—No "GROUCHY" Hired Men on this Farm. After a hard day in the field the Boss hands round the

**BUCK-EYES**

## THE NEW "Simplex" Roller Flour Mill Plant

A completely self-contained installation, which produces a soft flour of good color, and for which the following advantages are claimed, compared with French Stones, Disintegrators, Attrition Mills, or other single reduction Mills:

1. Great economy of power.
2. Less heating of material ground.
3. Higher percentage of flour.
4. Flour better color.
5. Expenses of WEAR and TEAR (except re-fitting of rolls at intervals of many months) almost nil.
6. Facility for inspection of product at each stage of reduction.

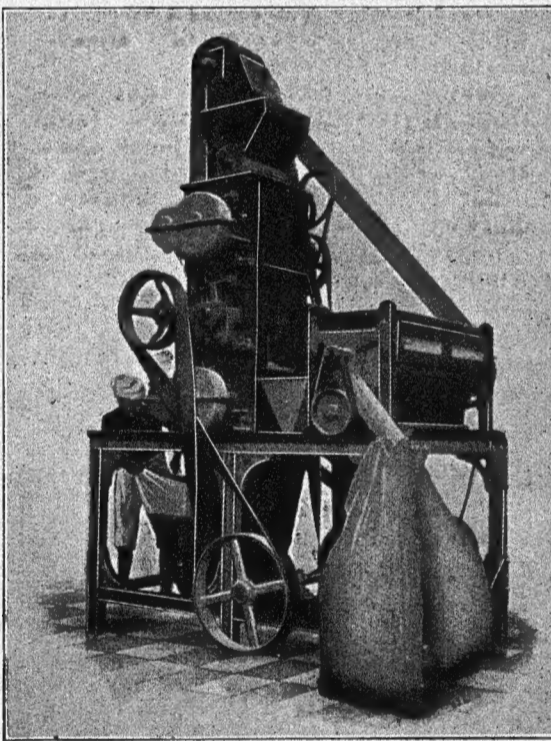
### NOTES

These flour mills are the latest invention of

**Messrs. E. R. & F. TURNER Ltd.**  
IPSWICH - ENGLAND

the oldest, largest, and most celebrated makers of Flour Mill Machinery in Great Britain, whose name alone is security for a first class article. They are especially designed for use in Canada, grinding the hardest wheat and embody the very latest improvements in Roller Mills, producing the highest possible percentage of the finest flour, or any lower grade required by the miller.

They are sold in various sizes, to produce from 17 to 44 barrels per day, can be had of much larger size if required.



This graduation of sizes and prices specially appeals to institutions, store-keepers, large farmers or small owners in combination, and to all at a distance from milling centres.

Carefully note that the machine is self-contained, requiring no special building; it can be fixed to the floor of any one-story building or shed, as both grain, flour and offal are all handled at ground level, saving much labor and expense in lifting, and dispensing with the usual hoists.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

**Canadian Agricultural  
Motors, Ltd.**

Ontario Avenue - SASKATOON

P.O. Box 685

Code ABC, 5th Edition

### THE PROCESS IS SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

The cleaned wheat is automatically lifted into the hopper of the Three-pair Roller Mill (otherwise known as a Six-roll Mill), which is of Turners' latest revised pattern with internal sieves, etc. (see details in separate lists published), and is elevated from this mill in shape of meal with large bran extracted, to a Centrifugal Silk-covered Flour Dresser, from which one or more qualities of Flour, besides pollards and fine bran, are delivered to sacks.

### THE WHOLE PLANT IS MOUNTED ON A STEEL PLATFORM

thus rendering it suitable for installation in the roughest single-storey building or shed.

### A WHEAT CLEANER AND SCOURER

can be fixed on floor alongside Mill, and fed by a third elevator

### NOTES

For dealing with inferior grain a wheat scourer or smutter and damper is supplied, thus securing flour of the best quality.

A sample mill can be seen in operation at our works where spare parts and accessories are kept and repairs promptly executed.

We make no charge for the erection of the mill in proper running order on customers' premises, and give instructions gratis.

Delivery free to any station east of Saskatoon, beyond which local freight must be paid by customer.

Every other description of milling or grain cleaning machines can be supplied and estimates given for the erection of mills of the largest capacity and the most modern and economical pattern.

For Catalogues and full particulars apply to our offices

**CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MOTORS, Ltd., Ontario Avenue, Saskatoon**

**It will Pay You to Carefully Read the Advertisements in the Guide every week. They offer many Money-Saving Opportunities**

# You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

## GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

### This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

### Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wood shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

### This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

### Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

### Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more. *G. A. Pedlar*

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 26

### It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.



## THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

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ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

